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Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORTH KOREA MOVES TROOPS CLOSE TO DMZ

Tokyo SEIKAI SHUNJU in Japanese Jun 86 pp 54-55

[Article by North Korean analyst Zen Fuoku: "North Korean Army's Ominous Moves"]

[Text] North Korea, which is complaining about holding the Olympic Games in Seoul, has been deploying its troops to forward areas near South Korea. This is indeed an enigma. What in the world is this move for...?

North Korean Army Transfers 65 Percent of Its Troops to Areas Near the Armistice Line

Addressing the 11 March "Pyongyang City mass rally" welcoming visiting Cuban Premier Castro, President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) said that the DPRK will not look with indifference on the 24th Olympic Games being held under the sole sponsorship of Seoul. Nine days later, on 20 March, the Republic of Korea (ROK) Defense Minister Yi Ki-baek held a press conference for both domestic and foreign reporters. It was attended by Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Chong Chin-kwon, Army Chief of Staff Pak Hui-to, Chief of Naval Operations Choe Sang-hwa, and Air Chief of Staff Kim In-ki. It is unusual for the defense minister to hold a press conference.

At this press conference, Defense Minister Yi disclosed that with 65 percent of its total troop strength deployed in the forward areas, the North Korean Army is in a position capable of mounting a surprise attack against the ROK at any time. Here is the gist of his statement:

"In addition to the 30 air bases located south of the Pyongyang-Wonsan line, the North Korean Army recently built two more new airbases near the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ], reducing the normal air-strike flight time to our capital from 17 minutes to 8 minutes. Moreover, 65 percent of its total troop strength has been deployed to the forward areas, ready to mount a surprise attack at any time. These moves are out of the ordinary."

He then stated that "the danger of North Korea mounting a major provocation against the South will reach its highest point in 2 to 3 years."

Defense Minister Yi gave the following reasons for his projection about the North Korean provocation:

1. If the ROK succeeds with the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Seoul Olympics, its national strength will grow rapidly, lessening chances for the DPRK to launch an invasion to the South.
2. If this interval is passed up, the DPRK's existing military equipment will become obsolete. The DPRK undertook to modernize its military gear 12 years sooner than the ROK.
3. If they try to maintain excessive military strength, it will lead to economic bankruptcy.
4. Recently, Kim Il-song openly declared that he will not look on with indifference while the 1988 Olympic Games is being held under sole sponsorship of the ROK."

Presumably the purpose of Defense Minister Yi's unusual press conference was to sound an alarm against a possible surprise attack against the ROK, and at the same time, to call on the ROK people to achieve a national consensus and pool their strength so that they will not be caught off guard.

New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] Steps up Demands for Constitutional Amendments and Others Struggles To 'Seize Power'

In the midst of the unusual forward deployment of 65 percent of the DPRK's total troop strength, the opposition NKDP's "struggle to seize power" is progressing unabated. There are indications that this struggle will be further intensified.

No doubt the votes polled by the opposition parties in the 1985 general election are part of the background of the NKDP demand for constitutional amendments to allow direct presidential election.

In that election, the NKDP mustered 29.2 percent and the Democratic Korea Party, which subsequently merged with the NKDP, polled 19.5 percent of the total votes cast. These two parties accounted for 48.7 percent of the total vote.

It is not a mistake to assume that the NKDP sees favorable chances of seizing power if an early election is held to elect the next president by direct popular vote. Viewed from such an angle, the NKDP's demand for constitutional amendments is highly motivated by its selfish party interests.

This explains the opposition's real intentions behind its anxious drive to advance as much as possible by all means the timing for constitutional amendments.

The NKDP knows that under the present constitution, only the president, or more than half of the National Assembly member jointly, can introduce a motion

for constitutional amendments. Therefore, the NKDP, banking on the "citizen's right to petition," has organized "constitutional amendment promotion committees" in various places in the country and has launched a drive to collect signatures from 10 million people.

Committee have been set up in the following localities: Seoul, 12 February; Pusan, 23 March; Kwangju, 30 March; Taegu, 5 April; and Inchon, 20 April.

There was no trouble at the inaugural meetings so far, except in Kwangju, where some young party members and "unidentified persons" burned down the monument commemorating the upgrading of the city to the status of a city under direct central government jurisdiction and staged an illegal demonstration at about 1:00 am throwing stones and shouting slogans. They were taken away by authorities for questioning.

Addressing the Kwangju rally, NKDP President Yi Min-u reiterated his party's strong stance when he said: "If the next presidential election is to be held under the present constitution, the NKDP will not only refuse to name its presidential candidate but will also wage a struggle to boycott the election lock, stock, and barrel."

It is an acknowledged historical fact that beginning with the Yi dynasty, the opposition forces have put up relentless resistance to those in power.

Although It Hard Times Under the Dictatorship Born of the Direct Electoral System...

The NKDP calls for a constitutional amendment to institute a direct presidential election system while talking about democracy. But the Syngmann Rhee and Pak Chong-hui regimes, which were considered dictatorial regimes in Korea, came into being under a direct presidential election system. It is really ironic that the same opposition party which had a hard time under these dictatorial regimes is now demanding the election of the president by direct popular vote.

The Asian Games, scheduled to open in only 5 months' time, and the Seoul Olympic Games, to be held in 2 years and 5 months, are both great national events which will provide an opportunity to test the value of the entity of the ROK and its people as a state and a nation. Therefore, they cannot afford to be negligent in the least in making preparations for these games.

The author earlier referred to President Kim Il-song's strong statement and to the deployment of an overwhelming part of the DPRK forces in the forward areas. Moreover, Defense Minister Yi pointed out that the DPRK has a "7-Day War concept."

Under these circumstances, the NKDP is engaged in a direct-action campaign to demand constitutional amendments.

Japanese mass media are attentively watching political developments in the ROK.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN in its 2 April editorial said: "The present constitution provides that the president, or more than half of the registered total National Assembly members jointly, can submit a motion for constitutional amendments. But the opposition strength in the National Assembly falls short of the required majority. That is why the opposition parties are trying to undermine the Chon Tu-hwan government through a signature collection campaign. After stating that "certainly, the constitutional revision issue is the ROK's internal affair," the editorial concluded by saying: "It is our true wish that the political situation in the ROK revolving around the constitutional revision issue will not move in the direction of a crisis of confrontation."

Meanwhile, noting the "7-Day War" conceived by the DPRK, the 6 April editorial of SEKAI NIPPO said: "It is important not to let the DPRK judge that the campaign for constitutional amendments in the ROK provides a golden opportunity for a surprise attack. There is the danger of the DPRK making such a judgment. Therefore, it is essential to prevent any development in the ROK that may induce a misjudgment."

TONGA ILBO in its 1 April issue carried a dialog between Democratic Justice Party Representative No Tae-u and NKDP President Yi Min-u. In this conversation, President Yi Min-u said: "Life is like dewdrops on the grass. If one wants to accomplish something in his short span of life, he should behave in a way consistent with justice." "Life is like dewdrops on the grass"--I wonder if any of the Japanese politicians would use such an expression. Probably, it plainly expresses the conventional position of the people in opposition in Korea from the Yi dynasty up to now.

It is no exaggeration to say that from this expression one only receives an impression of self-abandonment, and not an iota of compromise and cooperation.

13311/6662

CSO: 4105/190

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN REFUTES WEINBERGER'S THEORY ON NORTH'S THREAT

SK090507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today lambastes U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger for crying about the fictitious "threat from the North", speaking ill of us.

Referring to the fact that at the World Affairs Council in Anchorage he babbled that the North has "deployed" the army in the forward area along the military demarcation line and plans to dispatch armed personnel into South Korea and threatens peace on the Korean peninsula, the author of the commentary says:

This is a shameless lie.

Weinberger is a pettifogger who, together with President Reagan, is next to no one among the U.S. reactionary ruling quarters in spreading the whopping lie about "threat from the North."

The vociferous clamouring of the United States about "threat from the North" is a lie for covering up its bellicose nature and this only shows that it is the very one seeking to provoke another war in Korea.

Weinberger himself openly ranted that the United States would use nuclear weapons against the Korean people.

There is no "threat from the North" but "threat from the South" on the Korean peninsula. The U.S. imperialists are clamouring about "threat from the North" because their blackhearted intention is to invade the North by force of arms.

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CSO: 4100/026

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DENOUNCES SOUTH MINISTER'S REMARKS ON PRESS

SK150523 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0501 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--The puppet minister of culture and information of South Korea in his "congratulatory address" on October 13 talked about "function" and "role" of the press in defending the "physical constitution" of "liberal democracy" from the challenge of "radical leftist force" and maintaining political and social "stability". Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary says that his "congratulatory address" is intended to strictly control and subsidize the South Korean press and use it as a tool to beautify the fascist dictatorial policy and the plot for long-term office.

In an attempt to realize its wild ambition for long-term office by concealing its treacherous acts and justifying its fascist ruling system, the Chon Tu-hwan group, from the very day it seized power, ruthlessly trampled underfoot the liberties and rights of the people and harshly suppressed the progressive pressmen and their activities. The fascist clique paralyzed the function of the South Korean press by laying down many restrictive clauses and, not yet reassured, revealed its intention to tighten the control on the press under the pretext of "defence" or "stability".

To gag the press, wielding fascist stick, is a habitual method of those cursed and denounced by the people for their crimes, and an expression of the last-ditch efforts of those facing their doom. The puppet clique is trying to find a way out in reducing the press to a tool of the "government" and subsidizing it and intensifying fascist suppression and war policy. But this is nothing but a foolish dream.

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CSO: 4100/026

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS COMMENTARY DISPUTES ASIAD SUCCESS

SK080722 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 5 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] In a so-called congratulatory speech read on Chon Tu-hwan's behalf by Prime Minister No Sin-yong at the National Foundation Day ceremony on 3 October, he babbled as if the 1986 Asian Games were a success.

As for Chon Tu-hwan who attempted to use the Asian Games for impure political aims, he could not but make such a remark. It was, however, a shameless and preposterous sophism.

Needless to say, the current Asian Games as a sports event were a failure. The Chon Tu-hwan ring maneuvered to avoid a crisis of rule, achieve long-term power, and perpetuate division by successfully holding the Asian Games. However, it only revealed its true nature as a dictatorial colonial nation.

Through the current Asian Games, Chon Tu-hwan only showed that South Korea is the worst fascist dictatorial state and that he himself is a national traitor and dictator abandoned by the people. Chon Tu-hwan also perpetrated unprecedented wholesale repression of the people in an attempt to achieve his impure political aims by successfully holding the Asian Games.

He waged the commotion of a search operation, checks, and inspection by arming more than 100,000 police, and restricted the people's movements. He repressed with clubs and tear gas the just struggle of youths and students opposing the Asian Games and arrested and imprisoned patriotic students, thus perpetrating illegal and wicked acts.

He created an atmosphere of terror by blocking the stadiums with wire entanglements and armed policemen and deploying armed forces in surrounding areas. He had police search cameras and bags of foreign reporters and even make a mass assault on them and injure them with tear gas, perpetrating acts unseen in any country.

Foreign reporters who came to cover the games stated that South Korea is a fascist state where only military troops and police rampage and that they would never come again. Through the Asian Games, Chon Tu-hwan again revealed to the

world that South Korea is a complete U.S. colony. The inducement of the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics to Seoul is the result of behind-the-scenes manipulations by the United States.

The United States encouraged Chon Tu-hwan to solicit the two events to block the crisis in the colonial rule of South Korea and to camouflage the South Korea regime as an independent democratic regime. However, our masses, including youths and students, constantly staged the struggle against the Asian Games, branding the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Olympics as disgraceful sports events which sacrifice the people and seek to extend the pro-U.S. dictatorship and perpetuate the nation's division.

Embarrassed by this, the United States sent warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, which carried U.S. aggressor forces and nuclear weapons, to Incheon and Pusan and staged a naval exercise in the East Sea for fear of the bankruptcy of the Asian Games, thus posing a military threat. The United States had Chon Tu-hwan strengthen the suppression of the people.

In addition, the United States even produced a political drama by having Nakasone participate in the opening ceremony of the Asian Games in an effort to increase Chon Tu-hwan's popularity. As the games began, it kept the U.S. forces in South Korea in a mobilization posture and U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker inspected the stadiums and received reports concerning the process of the games, thus perpetrating various maneuvers.

The current games showed that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is a group of puppets which cannot organize even a sports game without U.S. support. Through the Asian Games, Chon Tu-hwan showed his own filthy nature and shape. He unhesitatingly committed treacherous national-selling acts by offering money and women to the foreigners in an attempt to use the Asian Games for impure political aims.

To conceal his crime with gold medals, he ignored the remarks of foreign champions and made unfair judgment by providing the foreign champions with sham and shabby instruments, thus perpetrating filthy acts. As a result, foreign champions withdrew themselves while the games were underway and during the medal awards ceremonies, some foreign champions even returned home without participating in the games.

Saying that it was the first time they ever say such a filthy act perpetrated by the host country, foreign champions and officials who participated in the Asian Games unanimously stressed that they would absolutely not come to the 1988 Olympics. Despite this, Chon Tu-hwan shamelessly babbled about the success of the Asian Games.

Chon Tu-hwan should step down from power according to the unanimous demand of youths, students, and the people instead of attempting to conceal his filthy nature and shape which have been more clearly revealed through the Asian Games with empty words about success.

Our people have more clearly realized the filthy nature and shape of Chon Tu-hwan and the United States through the current Asian Games. They will more courageously carry out the anti-U.S. and antidictatorship struggle.

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CSO: 4110/015

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS AFTER ASIAD DENOUNCED

SK141301 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 11 Oct 86.

[NODONG SINMUN 12 October commentary: "Knife-Wielding by Those Who Have Become Desperate"]

[Text] As soon as the Asian Games ended, the Chon Tu-hwan clique kicked off a frantic wholesale roundup. On 6 October, the fascist clique perpetrated the atrocity of arresting nine students from Seoul University, Tongguk University, Songgyungwan University, and Seoul Silip College on charges of violating the Law on Assembly and Demonstration. On 7 October, the fascist clique issued an arrest warrant for four students including those from Sunggyungwan University on a similar charge and began a search for two students including those who were expelled from Seoul Silip College.

Such a repressive commotion is being perpetrated each day not only in Seoul but in many places in South Korea. The puppets suppressed these students, charging that they led the struggle to oppose the Asian Games staged on campuses and in downtown streets during the games and manipulated the struggle behind the scenes. This is a repressive commotion perpetrated as an act of retaliation by those who were humiliated by the enhanced anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle of the people before the world during the Asian Games.

Today, the puppets are loudly talking about the successful hosting of the Asian Games, united strength, and so forth at home and abroad. However, such remarks are nonsensical. What the people saw during the Asian Games in Seoul was not the so-called united strength in South Korea but merely the fact that the puppet Chon Tu-hwan who holds the position of president is thoroughly isolated and rejected by the people and that South Korea is a bloodthirsty place of fear, a dark hell where injustice and lawlessness are rampant.

Sometime ago, SINHAN MINBO, a paper of Koreans in the United States, reported on the situation in South Korea in connection with the Asian games, saying that it resembled the scene following a military coup, noting that the games seemed to be under way in a prisoner of war camp. This description clearly depicted the real situation in South Korea. In fact, the Asian Games were forcibly held in the midst of the people's resistance and in a place where violence is rampant. The puppets said that there would be no smell of tear gas. But tear gas permeated not only the downtown area but also the stadiums. Furthermore, a U.S. reporter was injured by being hit with a tear gas canister. The puppet police attacked a foreign reporter and gave him a drubbing and made an ugly scene by confiscating his film.

All this shows that one need not explain the truth of suppression. The puppets attempt to shift the responsibility for such a situation onto the students who rose in struggle. However, this situation is not the result of the action of students, but that of the puppets themselves. The students fought, holding out for a just demand. The puppets, at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, used the Asian games for impure aims and for violating the people's interest. How could the students idly stand by?

The rascals wield the club of fascism regarding the patriotic students as criminals while the rascals themselves committed a crime. This is an intolerable tyranny of power.

Viewing the present act of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, it is not difficult to estimate how many students will be chained in [word indistinct] struggle will not stop and the crisis in the rule of the puppets, who are abandoned at home and abroad, will not be eliminated. No matter how desperately the dictators run amok with bayonets and guns, the South Korean youths and students will never give in and will respond to the rascals' retaliation with retaliation.

/12232

CSO: 4110/015

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SHENZHEN MEETING AGREES TO FORM UNITED KOREAN TEAM

SK090442 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Report by Tokyo correspondent Yi Min-hui]

[Text] A meeting of directors of the Asian Table Tennis Association held on 8 October in Shenzhen, Communist China, agreed to form single united teams between the North and South of Korea and between Communist China and Taiwan as part of select Asian teams to compete in the second table tennis match between Asia and Europe to be held in Japan in December, according to a report in the Japanese paper MAINICHI SHIMBUN today.

According to this news report, the single united team between the North and South will consist of one table tennis player from our country and two North Korean players for the men's single united team, and two players from our country, Yang Yong-cha and Hyon Chong-hwa, and one from North Korea, for the women's single united team.

The men's single united team between Communist China and Taiwan will be made up of a player from Taiwan, the country's No 1 player (Wu Kao Min), and two from Communist China.

If the agreement reached at yesterday's meeting of directors of the Asian Table Tennis Association is formally endorsed by the general conference slated for today, single united teams between the North and South and between Communist China and Taiwan will be formed for the first time among the various sporting teams.

MAINICHI SHIMBUN reported that the formation of a single united team between the North and South poses no problem because South Korea and North Korea have no objection to it. However, whether Taiwan and the Communist China will agree to form a single united team remains to be seen.

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CSO: 4107/19

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG COMMENTARY CONDEMNS CHON'S SHAM AMNESTY

SK080830 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Commentary by station commentator Son Yong-il: "Hypocritical Commotion of Clemency"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets have played the game of releasing a few [words indistinct]. The puppets clamor that they have granted them leniency, describing this commotion as a benefit. Yet another hypocritical trick to gain popularity, this is a mockery of the South Korean youths, students, and people.

If the Chon Tu-hwan ring had any intention of granting genuine clemency to those in prison, it would proclaim everyone who is in prison on the false charges of violating fascist evil laws while staging righteous struggles for independence, democracy, and reunification, to be innocent and completely acquit them.

While playing the game of release on parole, however, the puppets have stated that those prisoners who led exemplary lives behind bars were included on the list of parolees. This nakedly exposes the spitefulness and bloodthirstiness of the puppets.

Patriotic students and personages of all walks of life who are detained behind bars by the puppets are not criminals who should be objects of the commotion of the so-called benefits or clemency. They are righteous people who have turned out in the struggle to correct the crippled reality because they could not look idly at a reality in which national sovereignty was trampled underfoot and the people's democratic freedom and rights to survival were ruthlessly infringed upon under the fascist colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The group of criminals who must be judged and executed by the people in South Korea is the Chon Tu-hwan ring. This notwithstanding, these wretches prattle about granting someone benefits. How preposterous this is!

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's commotion of clemency is nothing but a cheap and deceitful burlesque designed to hide its nature as a group of fascist maniacal murderers and to win popularity by giving the impression that it honors human rights.

It is obvious why the Chon Tu-hwan ring has played this clumsy political farce. Because of many kinds of treacherous and fascist crimes which enrage man and

heaven, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has become the object of curse, rejection, and overthrow among South Korea youths, students, and people. According to a scenario conceived by the U.S. imperialists, the wretches are laying the foundation for long-term power by pushing ahead with a plot for constitutional revision and making bad use of international sporting events. However, this does not work as they intended.

Under these circumstances, the Chon Tu-hwan ring again played such a farce to remain in power by improving its image and soothing the mounting resisting spirit of the people. However hard a jackal tries to disguise itself as a sheep, its nature of enjoying blood cannot be hidden.

While playing a hypocritical burlesque of leniency, the Chon Tu-hwan is more hellbent on manhunting, constantly increasing suppressive organs and forces. From the middle of June to 25 September, the wretches detained as many as 263,500 people throughout South Korea under the pretext of containing crimes of hampering the Asian games, arrested approximately 48,300, and referred approximately 76,300 to a summary court.

Amid the commoditon of arrest and punishment, the South Korea prisons are further packed with those who have been labeled political prisoners without committing any crime. What significance is releasing a few prisoners under such circumstances?

As for those who have been released from prison, they have just moved from a prison with bars to a prison without bars. As long as the colonial domination of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan hooligans continue, there will be no change in the status of the South Korean people.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must not cling to such a deceitful burlesque which can deceive no one, but unconditionally release all illegally arrested patriotic students and personages of all walks of life at once and step down from power.

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CSO: 4110/015

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON 'BRUTAL TORTURES' USED IN SOUTH

SK092223 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--The Chon Tu-hwan group brutally tortures political prisoners and persons falling out of its favor at torture rooms of more than 600 prisons in South Korea.

The fascist clique put to harsh tortures Kim Kun-tae, former chairman of the Youth Alliance for Democratic Movement, at the "security headquarters" in Seoul in one month of September last year.

The puppets put him to the "chicken roasting" and electric tortures for about five hours almost every day and loudly turned on radio to muffle the cries during the tortures.

They paralysed by an electric torture the whole body of Yi Tae-pok after throwing him behind the bar on charges of involvement in the "case of the Workers' Federation for Democracy" and tortured by electricity Ho In-Hoe who was chairman of the Sammin Struggle Committee of the "National Federation of Students" on the chest and private parts, making it impossible for him to move his body.

In an underground room in the suburbs of Kwangju, they beat 8 patriots to death with an iron bar under the eyes of other detainees. They also beat to death with a square bar An Chong-pil, deputy chief of the editorial department of TONGA ILBO.

And they broke an artery of a girl student of Kyonghui University by fisting her mercilessly to kill her and broke the eardrums of Pang Yong-sok, steering committee chairman of the Welfare Council of Workers, by brutally kicking and beating him.

Chemical torture by the fascist clique is the culmination of the viciousness.

Human slaughters have committed beastly atrocities, causing mental derangement of detainees and destroying their bodies by injecting hallucinogenic drugs, chemical medicines and radio-active substances into their bodies.

They put women even to sexual tortures.

They recently disclosed sexual torture of Kwon In-suk, a girl student expelled from Seoul University, by a fascist hooligan of the puppet Puchon police station and the fascist police's sexual tortures of two girl students of Seoul University and Rihwa Women's University, which caused their death are only a few instances of such tortures by the puppet police.

Besides, the fascist clique kills or cripples many people by brutal tortures defying human imagination, such as bamboo needle torture, "Ghengis Khan cooking" torture, glow lamp and snake tortures.

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CSO: 4100/026

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS ON NKDP'S BOYCOTT OF CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE

SK080931 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea
0300 GMT 3 Oct 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] During this hour of station commentary I will talk about the suspension of the special National Assembly committee which deals with issues of constitutional revision.

On 29 September, the NKDP decided to not participate in the activities of the special National Assembly committee for constitutional revision. Thus, the special committee which discusses issues concerning constitutional revision has come to a halt and has become, in effect, an entity which exists in name only.

In this connection, the DJP has denounced and attacked the NKDP's boycott of the special committee for constitutional revision with noisy statements and whatnot.

Meanwhile, the United States has threateningly stated, through the mouth of its ambassador to South Korea, that South Korea would face great chaos if it misses its present chance. Then, it called on the ruling and opposition parties to reach a political compromise.

The so-called special committee for the discussion of issues concerning constitutional revision was invented by the Chon Tu-hwan ring with a view toward thwarting the anti-U.S. and antidictorial struggle of the masses of all walks of life and their struggle to have the constitution revised by cajoling the opposition party into the National Assembly and thereby dodging a crisis facing its rule and splitting and undermining the off-stage anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorial forces, all to scheme for its prolonged stay in power.

There is no need to repeat that the special committee for the discussion of issues concerning constitutional revision was worked out based on a U.S. scenario and its behind-the-scenes control.

As is well known, the NKDP, off-stage forces such as the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, and the United Mass Movement for Unification and Democracy, together with the masses of all walks of life, this year staged a mighty struggle to have the constitution revised amid the surging anti-U.S. and antidictorial struggle of youths and students.

In particular, the rapid advance of off-stage democratic forces, which were encouraged by developments in the Philippines, shook the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime to the foundation, to the point where it faced a catastrophic crisis. Stung and exasperated by this, the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan group shifted in their former stand that the Chon Tu-hwan ring would agree to discuss issues concerning constitutional revision in 1989 after conducting such grand political events as peaceful change of government in 1988, the 1986 Asian games, and the 1988 Olympics; expressed a willingness to agree to a revision of the constitution even before the current term of presidency expires; and organized a special committee to deal with issues concerning constitutional revision by cajoling the opposition party into the National Assembly.

The Chon Tu-hwan-No Tae-u group came up with the so-called parliamentary cabinet system after banning the opposition parties' from engaging in off-stage activities and harshly suppressing the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of youths, students, and democratic organizations for democratization by linking it to the Inchon incident.

The DJP's bill for a parliamentary cabinet system is nothing but a political machination designed to prolong its one-party dictatorship by replacing the current dictatorial system headed by a president with a dictatorial system headed by a prime minister.

The youths, students, and masses of all walks of life, reading in advance the DJP maneuver, have joined in a struggle to have the fascist constitution abolished and smash the special committee which deals with issues concerning constitutional revision, calling on the NKDP to wake up to reality.

Under the circumstances in which the DJP, which had earlier stated that it would accept opposition calls for a direct presidential election system, reneging on its promise, employs all sorts of machinations to force a draft for a parliamentary cabinet system, the purpose of which is long-term one-party dictatorship, through the National Assembly, while paying lip service to an amendment of the constitution based on agreement between the ruling and opposition parties, the special committee for discussion of issues concerning constitutional revision is in reality useless.

In a situation like this, the NKDP's decision to boycott the special committee for discussion of constitutional revision is quite natural.

Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan ring denounces and attacks the NKDP's decision to not participate in the special committee for discussion of constitutional revision by issuing statements. This is an act committed by a thief who calls others thieves.

The wicked scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan ring which, interpreting the people's call for the revision of the constitution in its favor, tries to fraudulently use it in its attempt to hold power longer, is an act of deceiving and mocking the people, which deserves denunciation and rejection.

Our people also cannot overlook the remarks by U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Walker in connection with the NKDP's decision to boycott the special committee for discussion of revision of the constitution.

Speaking in an interview of THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, walker called on the ruling and opposition parties to reach a compromise, arguing that South Korea has come to [words indistinct] of electing a legitimate government for the first time since its liberation, but if it misses this chance will face [word indistinct] chaos.

Such an impudent act by an ambassador who has interfered in the internal affairs of South Korea in a manner that does not become his diplomatic position can be said to have publicly acknowledge in the international community the fact that successive South Korean governments have never been legitimate, but illegal governments and colonial regimes that have served the United States. In fact, successive South Korean governments, ranging from that of Syngman Rhee to the present government, have been unlawful puppet governments fabricated by the United States. They have been nothing more than colonial ruling institutions to serve the United States.

Also, those who are in power and govern South Korea, including the president, are nothing but puppets whose strings are pulled by the United States. Walker's calling on the ruling and opposition parties to reach a compromise by babbling about chaos has laid bare U.S. intentions to carry through the parliamentary cabinet system, a product of a political plot hatched between the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring, by threatening the opposition party.

Though Walker has stated that a legitimate, democratic government was about to come into being if the parliamentary cabinet system is realized, whatever government is established under U.S. intervention and its behind-the-scenes control cannot become an independent and democratic government.

Our people should never tolerate the wicked plot of the United States and the Chon Tu-hwan ring who scheme to prolong the fascist colonial dictatorial regime through the special committee for discussion of constitutional revision.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN BLAMES DJP FOR NKDP BOYCOTT

SK071047 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 3 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 4 October commentary: "It is the DJP That Deserves Denunciation"]

[Text] The NKDP's decision not to take part in the special National Assembly committee dealing with issues concerning the amendment of the Constitution unless the ruling and opposition parties argues on the revision of the constitution to direct presidential election has aroused noisy reactions from within the DJP.

The DJP now slanders the NKDP in statements and addresses, saying that the NKDP's attempt to cripple the special committee by its boycott and by its ignoring the principle of revising the constitution based on agreement is an undemocratic act which gives priority to the party's ambitions for power.

The NKDP's refusal to participate in the special committee was a measure of protest against the DJP's plot to stay in power permanently and continue the one-man dictatorship being hatched behind the special committee. The DJP has no reason whatever to fault the NKDP's act or pick a fight with the opposition party. It is the DJP that turns its back on amendment of the constitution by reaching an agreement and has reduced the special committee to an entity existing in name only.

The DJP stated that amendment of the constitution based on agreement between the ruling and opposition parties is an absolute desire of the people. However, it is unclear who it had in mind when it referred to the people.

The South Korean people want to have the constitution revised in a way that favors a direct presidential election system. It was because the DJP found it impossible to any longer subdue the mass movement calling for the revision of the constitution in favor of a direct presidential election that the DJP, which had earlier claimed it would not revise the current fascist constitution under any circumstances, agreed to change the constitution.

If this is the case, the DJP is in no position to turn its back on the masses' demand for constitutional revision. However, the draft for constitutional revision the DJP has come up with, which it claims is its final bill, has turned out to be a parliamentary cabinet system, a far cry from constitutional revision favoring a direct presidential election system.

It is apparent that a bill for constitutional revision that cuts against the grain of the masses' demand cannot be a bill for constitutional revision based on agreement. The DJP also stated that it could not approve of a revision of the constitution that favors a direct presidential election system. The DJP is fearful of the voters' exercise of their voting rights.

TONGIL PYONGNON, a magazine published in Japan, revealed that in a secret poll taken this year by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, 88 percent of those polled opposed and rejected the puppet Chon Tu-hwan. Revising the constitution in a way that favors a direct presidential election system under such circumstances amounts to suicide.

The DJP picked a fight with the NKDP, accusing it of having rendered the special committee for the revision of the constitution useless and of using the issue of constitutional revision to satisfy its appetite for power. However, the DJP cannot cover its impudent acts of employing every means possible to stay in power longer with such snide remarks about the DJP.

As long as the DJP opposes constitutional revision that favors a direct presidential election system, schemes to realize its ambitions for a prolonged stay in power by the sheer force of its majority in the National Assembly, and maneuvers to prolong its dictatorial rule, the revision of the constitution, if it ever comes, will bring no change in political and social life in South Korea.

Even if another dictator comes to power after a change of government, there will be no such thing as replacement of the fascist rule with democratic rule.

It is natural for the NKDP, which calls for democratization, to boycott the special National Assembly committee, which has clearly been turned into nothing but an instrument for prolonging the DJP's dictatorial rule.

The NKDP reportedly plans to hold mass rallies next week in major cities, including Seoul, to demand revision of the constitution that favors a direct presidential election system until such time as the DJP accepts its demands.

The political situation in South Korea is uneasy. Answering a foreign reporter's question on whether there is any possibility of South Korea imposing martial law, the chief spokesman for Chongwadae stated that the opposition party would have to take responsibility for anything that happens in a threatening manner.

It is quite possible that the puppets will not hesitate to impose martial law should the situation develop in a way that leads them to problems. However, such a development would serve only as a rash act, digging their own graves.

Whether South Korea manages to bring the political situation under control and stabilize it or the political crisis becomes more acute depends entirely on what attitude the Chon Tu-hwan ring adopts from now on.

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CSO: 4110/015

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DAILY DENOUNCES DJP ON CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM

SK081006 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0955 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces No Tae-u, representative member of the "Democratic Justice Party" of South Korea, for opposing the demand of the "New Korea Democratic Party" that draft amendments to the constitution be put to a referendum.

Recalling that No Tae-u, babbling that it is "a senseless view violating the constitution" to submit the draft constitutional amendments to a plebiscite, made an unreasonable interpretation of the legal provisions that amendments to the "constitution" are not subject to a nationwide poll, the author of the commentary says:

The "DJP" opposes a "plebiscite" not because it is a "violation of the constitution" but it fears a judgment of the masses through a "nationwide poll".

The "Democratic Justice Party" claimed that it was "entrusted by the people" to settle the problem of the constitutional amendments through agreement between the ruling and opposition parties, and, therefore, it should not be put to a vote. But no one has ever entrusted the "Democratic Justice Party," an incarnation of dictatorship, to amend the constitution, thankful to the bayonet rule.

The "Democratic Justice Party" is fond of pretending to be a mouthpiece of the people. We cannot understand why the "DJP" professing respect for the people's will is opposed to the demand of the "New Korea Democratic Party" that the draft constitutional amendments be adopted in accordance with the will of the masses.

The "DJP" rigged up the "people's will" by declaring even a "martial law" when it considered necessary. And when things are unfavourable to it, it cries what kind of "referendum" contravening the "constitution" is necessary. Such foolish behavior can hardly be called a sensible way of thinking.

The stand of the "DJP" revealed this time on the "NKDP" demand for referendum gives the lie once again to the "DJP" advertisement about a "peaceful change of power."

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CSO: 4100/026

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM YONG-SAM INTERVIEW ON CONSTITUTION REVISION REPORTED

SK100915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0851 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)--Kim Yong-sam, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy and permanent adviser to the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP), in an interview on October 8, strongly demanded again an amendment to the "constitution" for "direct presidential election," according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

During the period of the Asian Games the South Korean people showed that they demand political evolution and democracy, he said, and stressed: The human rights cannot be left behind and the past policies of suppression will not work any longer.

The opposition will not compromise its stand against the "parliamentary system" and the whole issue of constitutional revision should be settled by the end of the year, he said.

Meanwhile, the puppet police headquarters sent a letter on October 8 to the president of the New Korea Democratic Party, which was intended to intimidate the party into giving up a rally scheduled in Kunsan, North Cholla Province, on October 9.

In the letter the fascist clique said the "rally for promoting the constitutional revision for direct presidential election" sponsored by the New Korea Democratic Party might wreck public peace and order and threatened that, [words indistinct] caused a trouble, a measure would be taken by law.

And the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique ringed the house of Kim Tae-chung, co-chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, with the mobilisation of hundreds of police and many police vans yesterday to ban him from attending the rally slated in Kunsan.

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CSO: 4100/026

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON FORUM ON FOUNDING CONFEDERAL REPUBLIC

SK081027 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--A scholars' forum for the realization of the proposal to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, which was put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song at the historic 6th congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 10, 1980, was held Tuesday at the People's Palace of Culture.

The forum was attended by Choe Tok-sin, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland (CPRF), Yo Yon-ku, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland, Chon Kum-chol, director of the secretariat of the CPRF, and other personages concerned, social scientists and university teachers.

Social scientists and university teachers made speeches under the titles "The Proposal for Founding the DCRK is a Most Reasonable and Original One for Reunifying the Country in Accordance With the Three Principles of National Reunification," "Achievement of Great National Unity Is a Basic Guarantee for the Founding of the DCRK," "The U.S. Imperialists' 'Two Koreas' Policy Is the Main Stumbling Block Lying in the Way of Founding the DCRK," "Easing Tensions and Removing the Danger of War at Present Is a Prerequisite to the Founding of the DCRK," "Dialogue and Negotiation Are an Essential Requisite to the Realization of the Proposal for Founding the DCRK" and so on.

Saying the proposal for founding the DCRK put forward by President Kim Il-song is a completely new and original proposal for reunification which nobody had ever come up with, the speakers stressed that to found a confederal republic is the most just way of reunification to attain national unity and accomplish the cause of national reunification under the conditions where different ideologies and social systems exist in the North and South of Korea.

To ease the acute tension and remove the danger of a new war on the Korean peninsula is a prerequisite to the founding of the DCRK, they declared, and emphasized:

In order to put an end to the North-South military confrontation and ensure a durable peace, it is necessary to hold tripartite talks involving the DPRK, the United States and South Korea at an early date and immediately open talks of military authorities to take military steps for the relaxation of tension and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

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CSO: 4100/026

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK RALLY RENEWS CALL FOR FAMILY REUNION

SK090108 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Call for Family Reunion"]

[Text] A throng of South Korean citizens, who had a brief yet dramatic reunion with their dispersed families in the North about a year ago, renewed their call yesterday for an early resumption of the [words indistinct] Red Cross talks for family reunion between the South and North.

They were participating in ceremonies held in Seoul, under the auspices of the Korean National Red Cross, which marked the first anniversary of the simultaneous exchange of "hometown visiting" groups and folk art troupes between the two parts of the country.

During a four-day period between September 20-23 last year, the South and North Korean Red Cross societies had successfully undertaken such a humanitarian venture, involving a 151-member contingent from each side. The hometown visitors and art performers were able to make mutual visits to Seoul and Pyongyang for the first time since the inception of the South-North Red Cross talks for family reunion in 1971--and, for that matter, since the territorial division following the end of World War II in 1945.

Even though the place of visit was restricted to the capital for each side, with a limited number of visitors, the first such Red Cross project for exchange of dispersed families was then considered most dramatic and monumental in the annals of the South-North Red Cross talks.

Following the historic success in the exchange of hometown visitors, voices were raised from among the dispersed families in the south, calling for strenuous efforts to be made by South and North Korean Red Cross authorities to push through similar programs for family reunion ever since.

In response to such ardent wishes of the people in the South, the Korean National Red Cross made an offer to Pyongyang for the second exchange project for hometown visitors. But, it has thus far proved abortive due to the insincerity of North Korea.

With the exchange of hometown visitors, which promoted a humanitarian mood to prevail between the South and North, even only for a short while, the homogeneous Korean people on both sides entertained the hope, however dim, for the attainment of family reunion and ultimate territorial unification.

So long as the North Koreans continue to be reluctant to come to the conference table for the humanitarian Red Cross undertaking, prospects for resuming inter-Korean talks in other channels, such as economic talks and preliminary parliamentary contacts, are liable to remain bleak.

On this occasion, the Pyongyang authorities are reminded of the many tearful, heartfelt scenes among hometown visitors, and we renew the call for an early resumption of all existing channels for dialogue, including the Red Cross talks.

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CSO: 4100/25

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA CLAIMS UN MEMBERS' SUPPORT FOR REUNIFICATION

SK092230 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--The delegates of various countries to the 41st session of the United National General Assembly held that the question of Korean reunification should be solved by the Korean people themselves, according to a report.

The Egyptian delegate said that to reunify the Korean peninsula in a peaceful way in accordance with the will of the people was to contribute to removing the tension created in this region and guaranteeing security and stability there.

Saying that the Korean people are desirous of peace, the Congolese delegate stressed: It is a foremost task to reunify Korean peacefully.

The Syrian delegate expressed support to the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for making the foreign troops withdraw from South Korea and reunifying the country in a peaceful way and her demand for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone without foreign military bases and nuclear weapons.

Noting that Niger paid attention to the tension prevailing on the Korean peninsula, the delegate of Niger expressed support to the dignified Korean nation's efforts for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The delegate of Democratic Yemen voiced support to the DPRK's proposal to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country.

Supporting the righteous struggle of the Korean people for national reunification, the Burkina Faso delegate said:

The National Revolutionary Council, Government and people of Burkina Faso highly estimate the convocation and success of the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula in September.

Stating that the situation of the Korean peninsula is tense, the delegate of Djibouti held that the Korean question should be solved by the Korean people themselves free from outside interference.

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CSO: 4100/026

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SKNDF ISSUES WHITE PAPER ON POPULAR LITERATURE

SK072226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1457 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--The propaganda department of the Central Committee of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] recently issued a white paper on popular literature introducing the struggle waged by progressive literary men and exposing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's suppression of popular literature, according to radio "Voice of National Salvation."

Progressive literary men, too, are taking an active part in the anti-U.S. struggle of the South Korean people of all walks of life for independence and their anti-fascist struggle for democracy, the white paper noted, and said:

Popular literature in South Korea is aimed at putting an end to the subjugation by the U.S. imperialists and the fascist dictatorship of the Chon Tu-hwan clan, achieving independence and democracy in society and peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and realizing the genuine happiness of the people.

Democratic literary men paid foremost attention to organizing the movement for popular literature.

Thanks to positive activities of democracy literary men, the council of the movement for popular [word indistinct], the council of men of letters for freedom and so on have been formed.

In South Korea literary men who had participated in the past anti-fascist movement for democracy and literary men of the young generation from the poor are now directing efforts to the creation of realistic popular literature reflecting the demand of the popular masses of various strata including workers, peasants and urban paupers.

Millions of copies of popular literary works of over 1,800 kinds are now suppressed by the fascist "regime" in South Korea.

These works bring to the light the life of the people at the lowest echelon including the workers, peasants and urban paupers in South Korea, the

brutal suppression by the fascist group and the U.S. imperialists' aggression and plunder.

Noting that the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is stifling the creative freedom of literary men by mobilizing various types of suppressive machines, the white paper continued:

In the five years of his power, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan banned selling of tens of millions of copies of books of literature and art of over 320 kinds including novels and poems and even those by well-known foreign writers.

Suppression of human rights of men of literature and art including writers is now indescribably harsh in South Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique ruthlessly suppressed progressive literary men without hesitation, linking them with fictitious "cases".

The white paper laid bare the harsh violation of human rights of literary men by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist group with the mobilization of the most brutal and cruel means of torture in the ancient, medieval and modern ages.

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CSO: 4100/026

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CHON'S OPERATION 'TO BRIBE' JOURNALISTS--Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today denounces the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique for resorting to a despicable operation to bribe men of the press to cover its barbarous sexual torture of women Kwon In-suk. In a signed commentary the paper says: The puppet clique is bribing men of the press and offering the "benefit" of foreign tour to journalists covering the Justice Ministry to write articles "supporting" the "results of investigation" announced by the puppet prosecution that there was no sexual torture by police. This is a mean trick to prevent with hush money its sexual torture from rousing further public censure. The Chon Tu-hwan clique is lavishing money in keeping the fact in the dark for the criminal purpose to block the spread of the people's struggle for the overthrow of the fascist "regime" and wave off world criticism. The money used by the puppets may gag a few pretended men of the press. But it cannot hoodwink the bright eyes of millions of people who see truth. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436 GMT 9 Oct 86 SK] /6662

CSO: 4100/026

OLYMPIC GAMES

IOC TO ARRANGE INTER-KOREAN SPORTS TALKS BY YEAR'S END

SK090053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] Tokyo--Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), stated that South Korea demonstrated to the world her competent organizational and security ability through the successful hosting of the Asian Games, thereby raising the world's expectations for the Seoul Olympics.

In a recent interview with Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN correspondent at the Lausanne-based IOC headquarters, he said that although the bomb explosion at Kimpo International Airport six days before the opening of the Asiad was regrettable, Seoul kept her promise to prevent the recurrence of a similar incident.

Commenting on the IOC proposal for allowing North Korea to stage some events of the Seoul Olympics, Samaranch said that he would meet with North Korean delegates to continue the discussion on the matter sometime after the IOC general session which will begin Sunday.

Samaranch, mediator in the dialogues between the South and North Korean Olympic Committees, forwarded in July the proposal to both Koreas in which Pyongyang would be able to host table tennis, archery, one of the four groups of the soccer competition and the start of the 100 km cycling road race.

Seoul reportedly accepted the formula, but Pyongyang asked for more events.

Samaranch was quoted as saying that he had no intention to change the proposal because it was an historic one.

He told MAINICHI that he would arrange for a fourth round of inter-Korean sports talks on the proposal.

"At present, we are making approaches (to South and North Korea) in a bid to hold a fourth session of talks by the year's end," he was quoted as saying.

The Japanese daily also quoted the world sports leader as saying that there would not be a long delay on the decision for the proposal as it would be made before the general conference of the IOC in Istanbul next May.

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CSO: 4100/24

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK POLICE INTENSIFYING INVESTIGATION OF KIMPO INCIDENT

SK090042 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 9 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Police, probing the fatal bomb blast at Kimpo International Airport on Sept. 14, are focusing on the activities of about 160,000 Koreans and foreigners who flew into and out of the airport during interval of Sept. 1-23.

Police said yesterday that of the total, investigation is focusing on those who arrived at or departed the airport with passports issued by countries to which North Korea reportedly exported its terrorists.

Investigators said that they have already obtained the list of foreign terrorists, including those from France and Japan and are researching whether they entered or left the country via the airport shortly before or after the bloody incident.

Investigation has resumed on an estimated 28,000 people nationwide for their possible involvement in the bombing attack.

The end of the Asiad has enabled the police force that was mobilized to protect athletes, officials and spectators of the Asian Games to resume work on the probe, they said.

During the 16-day sports festival, 100 police investigators conducted a door-to-door probe into 6,000 households around the airport, more than 1,700 explosives makers and dealers and 50 reports by citizens, but failed to find any suspects.

They said that more intensive investigation is in the offing.

In an effort to find any persons who saw the moment when the bomb was planted in the arrival hall of the airport, police have probed taxi drivers and other people who were at the airport to greet or see off incoming and outgoing passengers shortly before and after the bombing. The probe bore little fruit, they said.

In the meantime, bereaved families of five killed victims and 29 injured people have not reached an agreement on compensation with the government.

The committee set up to deal with matters related to the bombing has established a principle under which 20 million won will be paid in compensation money for each dead victim, and injured people will be provided with all medical expense.

Ok Yun-chol, 52, a Seoul vocational high school teacher, whose 15 family members or relatives were killed or injured in the bomb blast, demanded that two of five dead victims, including his only son, be buried in the National Cemetery or the Olympic Park. However, the committee headed by Vice Transportation Minister Yu Hung-su informed Ok that the demand cannot be met because of pertinent regulations.

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CSO: 4100/23

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FOUR MONTH INVESTIGATION CRACKS MINMIN, CHAMINTU ORGANIZATIONS

Student Members Arrested

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 30 Aug 86 p 1

[Text] On 30 August, the Supreme Public Prosecutors Office announced the arrest of 180 leaders and other student members of the Chamintu (Struggle Committee for Anti-American Independence and Anti-Fascist Democracy) and the Minmintu (Anti-Imperialist, Anti-Fascist Struggle Committee for National Democracy) who had incited various campus demonstrations and sit-ins and prepared and distributed seditious printed materials. According to the announcement, of this total, 169 (140 males and 29 females) were detained and charges have been filed against the remaining 11 students without restraint of personal freedom. In addition, the announcement says, 91 persons have been put on the wanted listed.

The announcement says that of the 169 students under detention (151 from 14 universities in Seoul and 18 from 10 local universities), 130 have already been indicted and 15 students, including Miss Che Un-suk (21, freshman at the Korean History Department of the Seoul National University), who showed remorse for their conduct, have been set free with stay of prosecution, and investigation is currently underway on the remaining 24 students under detention. Accordingly, the number of students still being detained in connection with the case in question is 154.

The following is a breakdown by universities of the students arrested in the 4 months or more since prosecutors and police across the country launched an investigation on 6 May: the Seoul National University, 68; Koryo University, 23; Yonsei University, 3; Chungang University, 2; Toksong Women's University, 2; Ewha Women's University, Tanguk University, Tongguk University, Kungmin University, Sungmyong Women's University, and Foreign Language University, 1 each.

Among local universities, Kyongbuk University tops with 4, followed by Inha, Kemyong, Yongnam, Chonnam and Chongju universities with 2 each, and Songsim Women's University, Asia University, Hansin University, and Chungbuk University with 1 each.

The number of students arrested by prosecutors and police in the last semester exceeds 900, and more than 620 of them are still being detained. Students

belonging to the Minmintu and the Chamintu account for 27.5 percent of the students under detention.

Of these detained students, the prosecution indicted 63 persons including Yi Se-yong of the Seoul National University (22, senior at the German Literature Department, and chairman of the Minmintu Central Committee) on charges of violation of provisions of the National Security Law, 17 persons including Pak Song-chik of Koryo University (21, senior at the Economics Department on leave, and chairman of the May Struggle Committee under the Minmintu) on charges of violation of the Law on Punishment for Acts of Violence, Che Song-ho of Yonsei University (22, junior at the Economics Department), who participated in the "3 May Inchon disturbance," on charges of rioting, and 42 persons including Miss Yi Myong-suk of Songgyungwan University (22, senior at the Sociology Department on leave) on charges of violation of the Law on Assemblies and Demonstrations. All of them remain in detention.

The prosecution added that it had put on the wanted list 91 persons, including Chong Hyon-tae (registered as senior at the Korean Language Education Department and overall leader of the Seoul National University Minmintu Central Committee) and Ho Yong-ku (senior at the Shipbuilding Engineering Department and chairman of the Seoul National University Chamintu struggle Committee for a Democratic Constitution) on suspicion of having formed organizations beneficial to the enemy, an act punishable under the National Security Law.

The prosecution disclosed that these two organizations, inheriting the line of struggle of the Sammintu, which had been branded by the judicial authorities as a procommunist organization beneficial to the enemy, have spread out their networks in 39 universities across the country since this spring and were the key forces which manipulated from behind or led campus and street demonstrations.

The prosecution said that these two organizations have advocated violent leftist revolution by disseminating printed publications, such as "Guide," "Battle Cry for National Salvation," "National Democratic Front," "Declaration of National Democracy," "Liberation Manifesto," and "Liberation," while making demands beneficial to the North Korean puppets, such as anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. demands including one for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Korea.

According to the prosecution, the Minmintu in particular mailed seditious printed materials to junior and senior high school students in an attempt to disseminate leftist ideologies.

In its announcement, the prosecution explained that "the Minmintu and the Chamintu waged an 'ideological struggle' in the Seoul National University through wall newspapers, but the Chamintu, which advocates the doctrine of 'anti-imperialist popular democratic revolution' as its key tenet, is far more radical than the Minmintu, which is based on the doctrine of 'popular democratic revolution.'"

6 November 1986

Outlining its future search plan, the prosecution said that it will exert its main efforts to arrest Chong Hyon-tae of the Seoul National University, who is the highest ranking leader of the Minmintu, and continue its investigation into the 3 May Inchon disturbance. The prosecution disclosed that in connection with this disturbance, Chong Tae-hwa (senior at the Public Law Department of the Seoul National University), who is the overall leader of the Chamintu, was indicted while in detention and is now on trial.

Police Reveal Investigation

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 30 Aug 86 p 6

[Text] Summary of the Announcement on the Police and Prosecutors' Investigation of the Minmintu and the Chamintu

The background of the investigation:

--Taking a serious view of the violent student disturbances of radical leftist propensity which began to appear on campuses from the early part of this year, the prosecution conducted a serious investigation into this phenomenon to determine its epicenter and the whole truth. Through this probe, they have uncovered the fact that the key organizations behind these disturbances were the Anti-imperialist, Antifascist Struggle Committee for National Democracy (Minmintu) and the Struggle Committee for Anti-American Independence and Antifascist Democracy (Chamintu), which were organized in the Seoul National University and Koryo, Yonsei, Songgyungwan, and other universities.

--These two organizations are underground organizations which inherited the line of struggle from the Struggle Committee for Popular Liberation, Democracy and National Unification (Sammintu), which were disbanded last year after being branded by the judicial authorities as a procommunist organization serving the interests of the enemy. Beginning this spring, the two organizations have manipulated in the background or led violent illegal campus demonstrations and extremist street disturbances, thereby aggravating the academic situation to the extreme and disturbing peace and order.

--It was the judgment of the prosecution that if these activities were to be left unchecked, there is the possibility that radical procommunist, leftist ideologies will inundate the campuses, paralyzing university education and turning the universities into bases for leftist revolution. In addition, it is feared that they would not only endanger the existence of our system of liberal democracy which all of us must defend, but also sabotage the security of our constitutional government. On the basis of this judgment, and from a national security point of view, the investigation authorities have conducted an all-out 4 month-long meticulous probe into the Minmintu and Chamintu beginning on 6 May 1986.

Minmintu:

--On 5 May 1986, Chong Hyon-tae (senior at the Korean Language Education Department, still at large) and Yi Se-yong (senior at the German Literature Department, under detention) and other students of the Seoul National

University organized the Seoul National University Minmintu Central Committee, an underground Minmintu organization, by whipping together the remnants of the "Democratic Committee," which had been disbanded by the government authorities, with the "doctrine of national democratic revolution (NDR)," the doctrine of the defunct Sammintu, as its guiding principle.

--As an initial step, on 21 March they organized the "Anti-imperialist, Anti-fascist Struggle Committee for National Democracy" (Minmintu) as an open fighting organization in the Seoul National University, with Kim Ki-o (senior at the Philosophy Department, under detention) as its chairman.

--On 29 April, with more than 1,000 students from 31 universities in Seoul present, the "Minmin Student Federation" was inaugurated in Yonsei University, with Kim Kil-o of the Seoul National University, Kim Song-taek of Yonsei University (senior at the Economics Department, under detention), and others of the Seoul National University conceived an idea of organizing a radical struggle organization and, in the middle of February this year, they finally inaugurated a preparatory committee for the "Democratic Student Federation" with the "doctrine of national-liberation popular democratic revolution" (NLPDR) as its guiding principle.

--Three meetings were held between 22 and 28 March to adopt the platform and by-laws of the Democratic Student Federation, as well as rules of daily conduct for its members and the prospectus for its inauguration. It was agreed that the new organization be named the "Student Federation for National Salvation." Chong Tae-hwa, Kim Taek-su, Yi Chong-chu, and Pak Chong-sok (senior at the Department of Diplomacy, under detention) were named members of the central committee, and Chong Tae-hwa became its chairman.

--On 4 April, as an open struggle organization under the Student Federation for National Salvation, the Struggle Committee for Anti-American Independence and Antifascist Democracy (Chamintu) was inaugurated in the Seoul National University, with Yim Myong-Chae (senior at the Economics Department, under detention) as its chairman. The Koryo University Chamintu organization was organized soon afterward.

Conclusion:

--In view of the seriousness of the current situation, and from the point of view of national security and social stability, the prosecution has no alternative but thoroughly to probe into the ideological propensities of these procommunist elements serving the interests of the enemy and the truth about their violent revolutionary struggle and mete out stern punishment in accordance with the law to whoever is found guilty, irrespective of his social status.

--Needless to say, the prosecution will in the future, as in the past, resolutely punish these kinds of violators from the national security point of view and will make a thorough investigation of any group which tries to aggravate the campus disorder or lends a hand in contaminating the campuses with radical leftist ideologies, or any force which tries to take advantage of the campus disorder for its own interest, in order to determine the culpability of such group or force.

Organizational makeups of the Chamintu and the Minmintu

The Seoul University Chamintu has three committees under the overall leader, Chong Tae-hwa. They are: the central committee; the preparatory committee for the Student Federation for National Salvation, consisting of Kim Taek-su, Kim Yong-uk, Yi Chong-chu and Kim Chin-kwon; and the editorial committee consisting of Chong Tae-hwa and Cho Yu-sik. The central committee has four departments, namely the propaganda department (Director Pak Kim-sop), the struggle department (former director Pak Chong-sok, present director Cho Yu-sik), the department of external operations (former director Yi Chong-chu, present director Kim Yong-uk), and the organization department (former director Kim Taek-su, present director Yi Wang-chun).

The Seoul National University Minmintu's Central Committee is headed by Chairman Yi Yong-se and it has five members. They are: Chong Yong-hun, Song Pyong-hui, Kang Song-ku, Chong Kyong-hyon, and Yun Yong-kyu. Under Chairman Kang Song-ku of the standing committee, the Intercampus Liaison Department is headed by An Hyo-sang, the (camouflage) department by Hwang Hyok-chu, the No 1 organization department by Sin Hye-kyong, the No 2 organization department by Nam Taek-pom, the propaganda and information department by Kang sok-un, and the struggle department by Yi Son-tae. The staff for the publication of "Guide," the theoretical journal of the group, is headed by Chon Kyong-min and its members are: Yi Ton-chip, Yi Yong-pae, Chu Sok-pyo, and Yim Yong-taek. In addition, Mun Song-chol, Pak Hyon-muk, and Kim Hong-tae are responsible for its dissemination.

13311/12859

CSO: 4107/004

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT WORKERS LECTURED ON 'PARLIAMENTARY CABINET SYSTEM'

Seoul TONGA ILBO in Korean 4 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] Recently, some ministries and agencies of the government have been distributing DJP pamphlets on the parliamentary cabinet system to senior government officials, giving special lectures on the construction, and showing government employees in groups DJP-made propaganda films on the parliamentary cabinet system. The DJP itself is mailing a large number of propaganda pamphlets and handouts, originally prepared for its members, on the cabinet system to senior officials in various ministries and agencies. This is part of the ruling party's propaganda drive at government employees, who should remain politically neutral, and it is drawing criticism from some quarters as an act muddying the atmosphere surrounding the constitutional amendment issue.

"Special lectures on the constitution" sponsored by various ministries and agencies were begun in the wake of a recent meeting of the directors of the offices of planning and management in various ministries and agencies, during which the government instructed them to publicize the parliamentary cabinet system among government employees.

Reportedly, the substance of the "special lectures on the constitution" is intended to solicit support for the parliamentary cabinet system. Some examples of their titles are: "The Presidential Form of Government Is Not the Only Best System" and "The Parliamentary Cabinet System Is the System Best Fitted to Stable Democratic Government."

Ministry of Health and Social Affairs:

On 2 and 3 September, 50 or more DJP pamphlets on the parliamentary cabinet system were distributed to all sections, one volume each. The section chiefs signed the receipts.

The Ministry has instructed each section chief to circulate the propaganda pamphlets among its members.

Ministry of Transportation;

On the afternoon of 29 August, it assembled all its employees in the grand basement auditorium in the ministry building to deliver special lectures on spiritual education and the constitution beginning at 2 am.

In the lecture session, Professor Yi Kang-hyok (specialty: constitution) of Korea Foreign Language University delivered a lecture in the history of constitutional government in our country and Professor Yang Tong-an (specialty: political science) of the Hanguk Institute of Spiritual Culture lectures on populism.

Transportation Ministry employees also viewed a video entitled "The Road to Democratic Society."

Ministry of Labor Affairs:

Starting about a week ago, the ministry distributed the DJP propaganda pamphlet entitled "Why the DJP Proposed a Constitutional Amendment Calling for a Parliamentary Cabinet System?" to all the subsections under it, one volume each, letting all the ministry employees peruse it.

The Ministry instructed the employees of each subsection to sign their names in the open space inside the back cover after reading the pamphlet in turns, as proof that they have read it. One such pamphlet kept in a certain section had many names scribbled on the back cover.

Ministries and agencies in charge of economic affairs:

The ministers and vice ministers attend regular monthly meetings of ministry employees meetings of each bureau to explain to the employees in person about the DJP's constitutional amendment proposal to introduce the parliamentary cabinet system, stressing its appropriateness.

In their speeches, the ministers explain in great detail the meaning of such terms as the cabinet responsibility system, the parliamentary cabinet system, and the cabinet-centered system, stressing the merits of these systems. Particularly some ministry has issued instructions requiring its employees to "read the PR materials on the cabinet responsibility system distributed by the Ministry of Culture and Information."

Meanwhile, late last month some economic ministries and agencies called in officers of big corporations in charge of company journals to urge them to carry articles in their journals supporting the cabinet responsibility system with a view to publicizing it among the company employees. The government asked these corporation officials this question: "Don't you think the cabinet responsibility system as proposed by the DJP is better, if you judge it coolly and weight it, not with passing emotion, but with far-sightedness?"

Office of Legislation:

When over 100 employees were gathered in the conference room for a regular morning meeting on 1 September, an hour-long special lecture on the constitution was delivered, stressing the merits of the parliamentary cabinet system.

Environment Agency;

From 0940 to 1000 hours on 3 September, a 15-minute movie entitled "Why Are We Proposing The Cabinet Responsibility System?" was shown to more than 50 senior officials with the rank of (samugwan) or higher in the conference room on the third floor. The movie was filmed by the DJP Policy Research Institute.

Copies of the pamphlet (size 55) entitled "Why the DJP Proposed a Constitutional Amendment Calling for the Parliamentary Cabinet System?" were distributed to the bureau chiefs. The agency plans to have the bureau chiefs, after finishing reading the pamphlet, explain to its section and subsection chiefs about why the DJP is proposing the cabinet responsibility system.

Propaganda materials mailed:

Recently, a large number of DJP pamphlets and other printed propaganda materials, primarily intended for party members, on the DJP constitutional amendment proposal calling for the cabinet responsibility system are being mailed to senior officials in various ministries and agencies of the government.

On 3 September a certain senior official of the Home Affairs Ministry received by mail a propaganda pamphlet entitled "Why the DJP Proposed a Constitutional Revision Plan Calling for the Parliamentary Cabinet System?" together with other printed materials entitled respectively "Why We Have To Choose the Cabinet Form of Government?" and "Do We Ourselves Have To Create a Dictator?; the Pitfalls of the System of Choosing the President by Popular Vote Are Scrutinized."

These printed materials, ostensibly intended for party members, expound "the merits of the cabinet form of government" and carry the subtitle "Do Not Be Fooled By the Opposition Parties' Balderdash." A rebuttal to the opposition call for the election of the president by popular vote is their substance.

In fact, the same kinds of printed materials of the DJP are being mailed to senior officials of the Education Ministry and the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Some senior officials in various ministries and agencies who received these printed materials by mail questioned the propriety of this practice when they said, "Do you think it is proper to give one-sided PR advantage to the ruling party like this?" They said: "It is a problem that the ruling party is mailing propaganda pamphlets and other printed materials to government employees, who are supposed to stay politically neutral."

A section chief in a certain ministry asked, "Do you think government employees will be so easily swayed in making their judgment just because they are forced to read DJP propaganda pamphlets and view propaganda films?" Criticizing what the government is doing, he said: "This kind of modus operandi stems from the outmoded thinking which should have long been done away with."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MADRID PAPER CITES ROK OPPOSITION LEADER

PM091434 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 6 Oct 86 p 9

[Interview with New Korea Democratic Party leader Kim Tae-jung by Martin Sierra in Seoul; date not given]

[Excerpts] Seoul--Kim Tae-jung's modest house in Seoul is fronted by a small garden where the South Korean opposition leader spends his time strolling and thinking when the government turns the home into a private prison for the country's most persecuted and feared defender of democracy.

The 62-year-old's political activity goes back a long way and will continue to be crucial in the immediate future when South Korea will be gambling on a return to democracy or a radicalization between progressives and the military. "Perhaps next year we will succeed in regaining democracy, in view of our people's determination and maturity," Kim Tae-jung said. He believes that without a democratization there will be no stability but a greater polarization between the radical movements (especially the students movement) and the military dictatorship.

Liberalization

Apart from the necessary liberalization of all aspects of strictly controlled public life, the only way to achieve the country's genuine democratization is via direct presidential elections. Therefore the opposition is urging a constitutional reform to eliminate the intermediate stage of the "electoral college" invented following the accession to power via a military coup of general, now president, Chon Tu-hwan. Under present conditions a free and honest election seems impossible to achieve. "The government itself chooses the million officials in charge of the central and local administrations."

"Therefore," Kim said, "we need direct presidential elections without any intermediate stages that would facilitate the manipulation of the results. Our people can unite behind a single opposition candidate who stands up to the present authorities in order to transcend the barriers of inadequate freedoms and even our party's financing, which make a neutral and balanced election campaign impossible [no closing quote marks, as published]. Kim Tae-jung has confidence in the organization of a "people's government" movement such as that which emerged in the Philippines against Marcos. His references to the

Philippines during our conversation at Sunday lunch were constant, thus emphasizing the parallels between the two situations.

Kim considers himself a victim of misinterpretations and slanderous campaigns launched by successive military governments to destroy his political and personal reputation. "I do not consider myself a radical," he said. "Since my return from the United States I have made repeated requests for direct conversations between my political organizations' three most prominent representatives and President Chon in order to avoid misunderstandings and to eliminate distorted views of my political beliefs." The president has systematically refused such a meeting. This unanswered request has now become the foundation of the reform process in South Korea. The opposition decided to boycott the parliamentary committee created to examine constitutional reform, in the belief that there must be direct talks between the de facto powers. These are the country's current president and the three men backed by the New Korea Democratic Party--its parliamentary group leader, Yi Min-u; the historic leader, Kim Tae-jung; and the youngest and most active opposition spokesman during his comrade's house arrest, Kim Yong-sam, who is beginning to emerge as the country's real government alternative.

Conciliatory Stance

"My main objective is not to become president," Kim Tae-jung said, in connection with rumors about his jealousy toward and frictions with the opposition's new and popular heir apparent. "Both we Kims are united around a single platform and a single aspiration. We want to maintain the opposition's unity and a stance of political moderation." Kim Tae-jung's moderate and conciliatory approach applies at home too, where a variety of creeds coexist. As we began our lunch Kim made the sign of the cross. He told me that he is a Catholic, while his wife is a Protestant: These two religious forces threaten to leave Korea's Buddhists in a minority very soon.

The university campuses a few kilometers from his home are in tumult. The normal atmosphere is a rain of stones and incendiary bombs returned with tear gas and police charges. According to Kim, this situation is increasingly distancing the people from the military, used by the government for repressive purposes. Consequently the people are increasingly unwilling to cooperate with the security plans to defend them against a possible invasion by North Korea, which the government uses to justify its political repression. According to Kim, a compromise is still possible, as long as free elections are held next year. Otherwise the absence of freedoms and the economic unbalances caused by a system "devoted to growth but not to economic development will lead to a radicalization with incalculable consequences."

/9599

CSO: 3548/5

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

BONN HUMAN RIGHTS MEETING--Opposition leader Kim Yong-sam will undertake a two-week tour of West Germany, Spain and the Philippines beginning Nov. 1, it was learned yesterday. Kim who is a permanent advisor of the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party will first visit Bonn to attend an international Christian political leaders' conference on democracy and human rights scheduled for Nov. 3-8. He is one of three Asian political leaders invited to the meeting to be sponsored by the Christian Democratic Union of West Germany. The three were Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and Philippine President Corazon Aquino. However, Kim Tae-chong will not be able to attend the conference, an aide said. The invitation was delivered to the two Kims when CDU Secretary General Heiner Geissler visited Korea last August.
[Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 86 p 2] /8309

CSO: 4100/24

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK IN SECOND HALF OF 1986

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 24 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by reporter Kim So-ung: "Emphasis on Restraining Monetary Expansion and Overheated Economy"]

[Text] Even before the upward economic trend fueled by the spreading impact of the three lows extends over our entire economy, some undesirable side effects, such as 1) the signs of a prematurely overheating economy, 2) excessive monetary expansion accompanying the balance-of-payments turnaround into the black, and 3) aggravated trade frictions caused by the growing trade deficit with Japan and surplus with the United States, are surfacing simultaneously.

While the low oil price, the low interest rates, and the low dollar value are the three beneficial factors boosting our economy, the accompanying side effects are the three malignant factors to be guarded against in administering the economy in the second half of the year.

No sooner did exports start rising, then the symptoms of a overheating economy, such as a shortage of raw materials and other commodities, a rapid increase in luxury consumer goods, and excessive consumption by the upper class surfaced.

Our economy is incapable of diffusing the pressure for rapid monetary expansion accompanying the balance-of-payments turnaround into surplus. The current account surplus in the first half of the year, which has reached beyond expectations to \$600 million, is a potentially disturbing force to the economy posing as a won expansion pressure to the extent of the magnitude of a balance-of-payments improvement equivalent to \$1.6 billion deficit in the same period last year.

In past economic upturns as well, we have experienced difficulties of a vicious cycle of speculation and inflation due to the failure to tame such signs of a overheating economy and monetary expansion pressure from the foreign sector. The growing regional trade imbalance, under the ever intensifying pressure for opening the domestic market, is a symptom that invites trade friction. According to the government's last estimate, while the trade surplus with the United States this year will increase to

\$7 billion, the deficit with Japan will worsen beyond the original estimate of \$4 billion, to the same magnitude as the surplus with the United States.

The economy's performance during the first half of the year, as disclosed at the press conference of Kim Man-che, deputy prime minister, indicates a growth rate of more or less 10 percent, a current-account surplus, which has been in place continuously since last March, of \$6 billion, and a price index of -3.4 percent in wholesale prices and of 1.3 percent in consumer prices. The economic outlook by the Bank of Korea is even brighter, with an annual growth rate of 11 percent in the first half of the year and 10 percent for the entire year. Our economy as depicted by the macro-indicators has returned to the high-growth track.

In the past as well, the growth level of 10 percent was not uncommon. However, such growth without the accompanying price of inflation and accumulating foreign debts which, we might say, means catching three birds with one stone, is the first occurrence since the Liberation at the end of World War II. In the first quarter of this year, Korea achieved an annual growth rate of 9.7 percent, while our competitors Singapore, Japan, the United States, and Taiwan accomplished -3.5, -0.5, -0.5, 2.0, and 8.1 respectively. Some of us are even proud that the same three lows have brought the greatest benefit to our economy where our competitiveness has been maintained by the economic stabilization policy adhered to consistently. The government is expecting that in the second half of the year, when the benefit from the three lows will spread widely all over the international economy, world trade will expand, and the rising trend of our economy will be sustained.

The government says that its outlook for the domestic economy will not be disclosed for fear of possible external irritation.

However, the growth rate for the year, through steady growth led by exports and manufacturing, is estimated optimistically at 10 percent by the Bank of Korea, and at 9.5 percent by KDI. The trade surplus for this year is estimated to be as much as \$1 billion by the Bank of Korea, and to be \$1.3 billion by KDI. Even such estimates by these agencies concerned are considered to be conservative.

Meanwhile, the price also has been aided by the recent sustained stabilizing trend, and the outlook at -3.4 percent in wholesale prices and at 2.5 percent in consumer prices has consistently been the government's estimate since the beginning of the year.

The possible inflationary pressure caused by the cost push may safely be excluded in the economic forecast for the second half of the year for the time being, in view of the estimated crude oil price of \$12-15 and the stabilized foreign exchange rate. The wage increase also, at 6.7 percent as of last April, is below the level of any concerns.

The problem is how to cope with the excessive monetary expansionary pressure accompanying the international trade surplus and the signs of a overheating

economy such as excessive consumption and the activation of sustained economic growth.

Economic expansion led by exports is bound to cause an increase domestic demand, and in the process, if the imports of luxurious consumer goods increase rapidly and speculation in real estate is heated, then the economic expansion is attacked from both sides by the balance of payments and the inflation.

The government's countermeasure is to focus on coping with the problems of the side effects accompanying the high economic growth within the framework of the basic policy of promoting growth led by exports and manufacturing, such as a complete blocking in advance of excessive consumption and speculation in real estate, coordination of the demand and supply of scarce commodities, and a restraint on redevelopment projects and non-essential government-sponsored works to prevent the expansion from extending to public works and the housing construction boom.

According to the government's plan, a scarcity of certain commodities, such as cold rolled sheets, billets, zinc, wheat, and soybeans, will be countered with restraint on exports and a release of reserved provisions, while the chronic shortages expected in the supply of petroleum products, chemicals, electronic parts, and steel products will be met with capital investments expanding the facilities.

Export financing, once a sacred cow but recently an object of controversy, will be dealt with flexibly to suppress the monetary expansion caused by the foreign sector, and a substantial constriction is expected. However, the government's basic position is that the investments in the medium-size and small industries and in manufacturing will be unscathed.

To counter the regional trade imbalance, such as the deficit with Japan and the surplus with the United States the government, on the one hand, will shortly take a strong measure for diversifying import sources and developing import substitutes to reduce the volume of imports from Japan. On the other hand, to ease the problem with exports to the United States, the government will strengthen self-regulation and self-help within industry as to the export items with a low ratio of net foreign currency earnings, but this will still cause trade friction because of the unreliable and intermitten large volume of trade involved, such as footwear and toys, and as to the items which cannot maintain the market share on a long-term basis.

13280/9190
CSO: 4107/219

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PHILIPPINE VICE PRESIDENT LAUREL

Diplomatic Order Awarded

SK090115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 86 p 2

[Text] Visiting Philippine Vice President Salvador Laurel and President Chon Tu-hwan held talks on expanding bilateral relations in a meeting at Chongwadae yesterday.

During his courtesy call on Chon that extended to a luncheon, Laurel was honored with the national order of diplomatic service merit, the Grand Kwanghwa Medal.

Laurel, who is here on a six-day official visit as the guest of Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su, started his second day in Seoul by laying a wreath at the National Cemetery yesterday.

He later took a tour of the Seoul Olympic Complex and visited the Economic Planning Board to hear briefings on the Korean economy.

The highest-ranking Filipino official to visit Korea since the launching of the government of President Corazon Aquino said upon his arrival here Tuesday that he wished to explore "concrete measures" that will expand bilateral relations.

"More than 30 years ago, Filipino and Korean fighters struggled and died in order to defend the Republic of Korea and the way of life for which it stands. The shedding of their blood sealed the friendship between the Filipino people and the people of the ROK.

"Today, my party and I have come to Korea to reaffirm that friendship in the name of the new government of the Philippines under President Aquino.

"We have also come to explore with the government and business leaders of the ROK concrete measures through which we might expand and strengthen the relations between our two countries, specifically in terms of trade, investment, and cultural and technical exchange, to our mutual benefit," he said.

Vice President Laurel will lay a wreath at the Philippine Memorial Monument in Pyokche, Kyonggi-do, this afternoon. He will also visit the truce village of Panmunjom and the underground tunnels dug by North Koreans.

Tomorrow, Laurel, in the capacity of foreign minister, will exchange with Foreign Minister Choe ratified copies of the convention on the avoidance of dual taxation.

Successful Olympics Expected

SK081335 Seoul YONHAP in English 1244 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Seoul, Oct 8 (YONHAP)--Philippine Vice President-Foreign Minister Salvador Laurel said Wednesday the Philippines expects South Korea to successfully stage the 1988 Summer Olympic Games.

In an address at a dinner hosted by South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su at Choe's residence, Laurel said he wholeheartedly congratulates the success of the Seoul Asian games.

Laurel arrived here Tuesday for a six-day visit at Choe's invitation.

Laurel said he came to Seoul to strengthen the relations between the South Korean Government and Philippines' new government led by President Corazon Aquino.

Vice President Laurel is the highest ranking Filipino official to visit Korea since the inauguration of the government of President Aquino.

He said that the Philippine Government's support of South Korea is firmly proved by the fact that the Southeast Asian nation is participating in the United Nations command in Korea and that the Philippines cooperates with South Korea in international forums, including the United Nations.

Laurel said that South Korea has now grown [into] an industrialized country in Asia and a major trading country of the world and stressed the necessity for the strengthening of economic cooperation between South Korea and his country.

The Filipino pointed out that the two countries have strengthened their economic relations in the fields of trade, construction and investment and hoped that such relations would further grow in the future.

Choe expressed gratitude for the Philippine support of South Korea in international forums.

The South Korean foreign minister stressed that the matter of promoting friendly and cooperative relations with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), including the Philippines, is one of South Korea's important diplomatic policies.

Earlier on Wednesday, Laurel paid a courtesy call on South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan.

On Thursday, Laurel is scheduled to lay a wreath at the Philippine memorial monument in Pyokche, Kyonggi Province, and visit the truce village of Panmunjom and the underground tunnels dug by North Koreans.

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CSO: 4100/24

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PAPUA NEW GUINEAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS--Seoul, Oct 9 (YONHAP)--Legu Vagi, foreign minister of Papua New Guinea, is scheduled to visit Seoul Monday at the invitation of his South Korean counterpart, Choe Kwang-su. During his three-day stay here, Vagi will pay courtesy calls on President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister No Sin-yong. In the Korean-Papua New Guinean foreign ministers' meeting, Vagi and Choe will discuss ways to promote friendly and cooperative relations. The two ministers are also expected to exchange views on recent developments in the South Pacific area, including the advancement of the Soviet Union into the region, and how to expand South-South cooperation by strengthening bilateral ties. Papua New Guinea, a nation abundant in natural resources, gained independence from Australia in 1975 and established diplomatic relations with both Seoul and Pyongyang in 1976. The nation has an official residence only in Seoul, however. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT 9 Oct 86] /8309

JSP ON KIM YONG-SAM PROPOSAL--Tokyo (YONHAP)--Takako Doi, chair-woman of the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), has expressed her willingness to visit Seoul though the date was unspecified, it was learned here Wednesday. The daily YOMIURI SHIMBUN reported in an article quoting JSP sources that Doi gave an affirmative reply to Korean opposition leader Kim Yong-sam's suggestion for her visit to Seoul. Kim's invitation was extended to the JSP leader through his chief secretary Kim Tok-yong, who was visiting Tokyo for two weeks at the invitation of the Japanese Foreign Ministry. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Oct 86 p 2] /8309

CSO: 4100/24

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA REPORTS PRAISE FOR KIM CHONG-IL

Guidance, Leadership Praised

SK090015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--None of the miraculous successes in Korea is thinkable apart from the guidance of the dear leader his excellency Kim Chong-il, stressed Andriamanohisoa Ranaivo Nelson Victor, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and vice-chairman of the People's National Assembly.

Having visited Korea in August, he called a press conference in Antananarivo. Referring to his impressions of Korea, he said:

We saw imposing and grand buildings and brilliant and creative fruitions wherever we went in Korea.

The West Sea barrage is an example. The barrage is a monumental edifice of world standard.

The dear leader his excellency Kim Chong-il is a great man who is possessed of an extraordinary quality as a leader and a master of leadership who wisely directs the affairs of the state as a whole.

He often goes out to various domains of the national economy to give detailed guidance and call people to feats.

We could vividly see the imperishable footprints of the working guidance given by his excellency dear Kim Chong-il in all paces we visited and were struck with deep admiration by the outstanding leadership of the great leader for the people.

His excellency dear Kim Chong-il is the people's leader who devotes his all to the happiness of the people.

While visiting the Korean Revolution Museum, the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Arch of Triumph, the Mirim barrage and other places, I felt once again that his excellency President Kim Il-song and his excellency Kim Chong-il are outstanding heroes of the times who have preformed great feats for the times and mankind.

I understood well why the Korean people hold President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il in high esteem and follow them with loyalty, he stressed.

Ideological, Theoretical Activities

SK141010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 14 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 14 (KCNA)--World public circles highly praise the outstanding ideological and theoretical activities of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

B.C. Gupta, editor of the Indian magazine SOCIAL LOOK, said: His excellency Kim Chong-il is an outstanding thinker and theoretician of our time.

His excellency Kim Chong-il elucidates all ideological and theoretical problems arising in new stage of history and developing revolution on the basis of the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song.

Consummated in his works are the theory of the building of socialism and communism, the method of guiding the revolution and construction, the theory of the party building, the theory of the state and legal construction, the theory of economy and theories of history, education, literature and art. The revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song has been further developed and enriched by the ideological and theoretical activities of his excellency Kim Chong-il.

The MALAGASY NEWS AGENCY in an article titled "Outstanding Idea on the Building of Literature and Art" said that Korea's literature and art which made a leaping development in the 1970s greeted a great heyday without precedent. Changes in the domain of Korean literature and art are entirely the shining fruition of the unique ideological and theoretical activities and the wise guidance of dear his excellency Kim Chong-il, the news agency noted.

John Zammit, deputy editor of the Maltese paper L'ORIZZONT, said Comrade Kim Chong-il has brought into bloom the spirit of the times and the desire of the people with his extraordinary intelligence, unexcelled grit and indomitable will, with the result that the unbounded respect and reverence of hundreds of millions of people is directed to him like the streams flowing into a great river.

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CSO: 4100/027

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN PRAISES WPK WORK SINCE SIXTH CONGRESS

SK091038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article under the title "Programmatic Work Propelling Development of Our Party and Revolution" on the lapse of 6 years since the historical Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In his historical report at the Sixth Congress of the WPK, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a comprehensive elucidation of tasks to constantly develop and strengthen our party organisationally and ideologically and accelerate the revolutionary cause victoriously including the general task of our revolution and ways for its realisation and principles ways for national reunification and the realisation of the cause of independence against imperialism, the article notes.

Pointing out that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has wisely led the struggle to thoroughly carry out the tasks set forth at the sixth party congress with his extraordinary intelligence and tested leadership, the article continues:

Since the sixth party congress the glorious party centre has wisely directed our party to take on more perfect looks as a revolutionary party of chuchetype, with the result that a big success and advance have been made in the work and activities of our party.

The monolithic ideological system of the party has been thoroughly established, our revolutionary ranks further strengthened and the unity and cohesion of the party ranks in ideology and purpose has been brought to a new higher level.

Since the sixth party congress big achievements have been made in the struggle to carry into practice the grand program of socialist economic construction. The sixth party congress put the grand ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction before our people.

In the past our party has wisely led the whole party and the entire people to carry out new long-range tasks of socialist economic construction advanced at the party congress. In particular, it has pressed ahead with the grand

nature-remaking project including the construction of the West Sea barrage and tideland reclamation. And a rapid development has been made in national economic branches needed for the people's living including agriculture, stock-breeding, light industry and fisheries.

Today a bright prospect has opened to attain the grand ten long-range objectives of socialist economic construction under the wise guidance of the party and the leader.

In the past our party has advanced many policies for the independent reunification of the country and wisely led the struggle for their realisation, the article notes, and says:

A big advance has been made in thoroughly implementing the revolutionary line for strengthening unity and cooperation with the international revolutionary forces. The banner of our struggle and victory are the line and policies put forward by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to implement the decisions of the sixth party congress.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DPRK RADIO ESSAY MARKS WPK ANNIVERSARY

SK150510 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2239 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Unattributed Radio Essay: "The Party With Invincible Might"]

[Text] Over 40 years have passed since the historic day when our party flag with the hammer, sickle, and pen etched on the red banner--which was fluttering on the sacred peak of Mt Paektu--began to fly at the head of the ranks of the revolution. Our people, who have traversed the single path of struggle, following the ever-victorious banner of the party, while surmounting all sorts of trials and going over rugged and steep mountains and ranges, are today recalling the glorious path that they traversed in the past with proud dignity and honor as victors. This period was indeed an era of arduous struggle during which our people gallantly surmounted all sorts of difficulties and trials.

What is the doctrine that our people have mastered through the arduous and complicated struggle of achieving social reforms and transforming our country into a powerful socialist country through the course of the two phases of the revolution while breaking through the unexplored road of founding the country, which one had never been on before, and surmounting the sanguinary war, the unprecedented destruction from the war, and the challenge of the enemies at home and abroad who were provoking us with their mounts at full gallop? It is precisely the firm faith that without the WPK, the organizer and encourager of all of our victories, there exists no glory yesterday, no happiness today, nor a hopeful and promising tomorrow, and the absolute confidence in the great might of our party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: As everyone knows well, our party is the general staff of the revolution and the organizer and encourager of all victories of our people. Apart from the party, we cannot think of the victory of our revolution and our people's freedom and happiness.

The party of the working class is a political organization of vanguard fighters who have been rallied on the basis of the commonness of ideology and ideals. It is also the weapon of the struggle for the achievement of complete independence of the masses of people.

The invincible might of the party finds expression, first of all, in the lofty leadership, organizational ability, and mobilization ability to expedite to the

maximum the victory in the future by leading the masses of working people. This invincible might of the party is based on the greatness and wisdom of the leadership of the party founder, the leader [yongdoja], and the truthfulness and vitality of the guiding ideology and ideal propounded by the leader [yongdoja].

The WPK is the revolutionary party of the *chuche* type founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the basis of the deep and strong historic roots of his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. It is also the party advancing along with the wise leadership of the leader and the party center.

Our party has taken the immortal *chuche* idea led and created by the great leader as its guiding principle. Thus, it has been possible for the party to be strengthened and developed into an ever-victorious party demonstrating its dignity and prestige to the world.

Our party has more firmly deepened its ranks organizationally and ideologically and has constantly enhanced its combat capability on the basis of the immortal *chuche* idea. It has also inspired the infinite and boundless creative might and wisdom of the masses of working people by embodying the *chuche* idea. Thus, our party has victoriously pioneered the arduous course of the Korean revolution. As a result, our party has not only brought about great changes in the great struggle of reforming nature, society, and human beings in conformity with the demands of the *chuche* idea, but has also achieved brilliant exploits which will shine forever.

Of course, this course has not been smooth. Sometimes our party faced arduous difficulties and trials. Whenever it has faced heavy and difficult tasks and complicated circumstances, our party has more firmly consolidated and rallied its ranks to break through all difficulties with firmly united strength. With this invincible might, our party not only has smashed and swept out the betrayers of the revolution in the party but has also smashed the vicious maneuvers of the enemies at home and abroad.

Because of its firm belief in this invincible might and its firm reliance on this might, our party always has been able to discover a shortcut to the resolution of problems, to turn adverse circumstances into propitious circumstances and misfortune into fortune, and, thus, to effect constant new upsurges in revolution and construction.

The invincible might of our ever-victorious party has been firmly guaranteed by the wise leadership of revolution and construction. This leadership has been exercised in the course of establishing and implementing correct policy and lines.

The leadership of our party, one of the important characteristics of our party's activity, lies in the uniqueness and correctness in the establishment of its lines and policy and in the militant and thorough implementation of the lines and policy. Our people have deeply mastered this in their past revolutionary struggle. This is why our people have risen up, going through fire and water, in response to the decisions and appeals of the party, and have thus demonstrated

their peerless heroic and devoted spirit. In retrospect, in its past struggle course, our party has always been with the people and has led and encouraged them, thereby leading them to demonstrate their invincible might and courage.

In the struggle for creating a new life by rehabilitating the plants that the Japanese imperialists left right after national liberation in 1945, in the decisive battles of smashing the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the fatherland liberation war, and in the postwar rehabilitation construction struggle to deepen the firm foundation for building a rich and powerful fatherland by tightening the belt of (?devastation), our people created miracles and exploits, always breathing together with the party and sharing their destiny with the party.

In this glorious path on which the party trusts the people and the people trust and follow the party and in the days of history studded with excited events, the ever-victorious and invincible might of our party has been increased infinitely and our party has not only become more mature and tested, but has also become a mighty and powerful party pioneering the future, standing at the head of the times.

Our party, which is the ever-victorious and invincible banner and organizer and encourager of all victories, has entered a new, high stage in its development today in the middle eighties, following the seventies, during which the cause of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea began to be honestly carried out.

Our party is one envied by the world's people and a dignified party which has most brilliantly resolved the problem of inheriting the revolutionary cause--the problem of a successor to the leader. Indeed, it has been possible for our party to display its might on a new plane because it has advanced by upholding the great leader and following the leadership of the glorious party center. Thanks to the wise leadership of the party center, the work of modeling the entire party on the chuche idea has been accelerated and the unity and cohesion of the party and its organizational and ideological foundations have been more firmly deepened. This is precisely the great gains of our revolution, the firm guarantee for the completion of the chuche cause, and the source of the invincible might of our party.

The ever-victorious and invincible might of our party is based on the greatness and wisdom of our party center and the pure and clean loyalty of our people, who trust and follow the party center with absolute confidence, respect, and faith, and who have been firmly rallied around the party center. Our people's absolute trust in and burning reverence for the glorious party center do not proceed from a sense of duty, but are feelings which spontaneously come from their complete being, charmed by the leadership and traits of the party center.

An old anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter expressed such feelings of his, citing the following three points: First, the brilliant wisdom and extraordinary insight in rapidly grasping and pointing out the essence of problems, no matter how complicated they may be. Second, the matchless and extraordinary organizational ability to firmly grasp all problems, including even minor ones in lower echelons, and to move the entire party, the whole country, and all

the people toward the resolution of the problems. Third, the unprecedented capacity to embrace all masses of the country in the one bosom of trust and love and to lead them in leading a rewarding life.

The voices of admiration for the party center stem from people's experiences in life! However, these voices do not represent all aspects of the leadership traits of the glorious party center, but are only an aspect of its leadership traits. Infinite space cannot be depicted on any canvas just as it is. Likewise, the greatness of our party and its leadership traits cannot be expressed by any [word indistinct] and article.

Our party, which is implementing the farsighted plan of the great leader, grasps in detail the matured demands of the developing revolution and the aspirations of the people and sets forth the most correct line and policy and the most suitable revolutionary slogans. Thus, it clearly elucidates the concrete struggle goal and ways for carrying out the goal in all fields of revolution and construction.

The militant slogans presented by the party center [as heard] in conformity with the demands of the times, during which the task of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea has been vigorously carried out, including the slogans "Ideology, Technology, and Culture--All in Accordance With the Demands of Chuche" and "Production, Study, and Life--All in Manner of the Anti-Japanese Guerrillas," have firmly grasped and deeply moved the hearts of our people and have vigorously inspired their struggle for carrying out the three revolutions.

All revolutionary slogans, including the slogan, "Let Us Vigorously Accelerate the March of the Eighties," which have been presented [word indistinct] launching of the march of the eighties, also have deeply moved the hearts of the masses and are now serving as great material strength in reality.

Our party, once it has set forth a goal, achieves this goal to the end through its bold and broad operations, sagacious command, strong will, and extraordinary driving force while surmounting any difficulties and trials.

The principle that our party has firmly adhered to in such a repeated and arduous struggle is to resolve all difficult problems by inspiring the ideology of the masses and by stimulating their boundless wisdom and strength. This is the brilliant embodiment of the ideological theory that people's ideology is the basis of revolutionary struggle and construction and that ideology decides everything. Precisely proceeding from this are our party's firm faith and will that [word indistinct] lies in the ideology of the masses of working people and that when the masses' ideological determination and consciousness are constantly enhanced and when their revolutionary zeal and struggle spirit are stimulated, there will be no fortress that cannot be occupied.

Every socialist construction site blessed with the party's leadership embodying such firm faith and will is seething with the flames of speed battle and is creating miracle innovations which amaze the people of the world.

The West Sea lockgate which was built amid the attention of the world! Several months have passed since its building. However, the people of the world still talk about it as an amazing and exciting event of the eighties. The number of the domestic and foreign people who are coming to see the lockgate is on the increase.

What makes the people surprised is not only the huge size of the lockgate and its capacity, but also the boundless strength of those who have built this great monumental structure. A foreign journalist said: The source of the might of having built the lockgate does not lie in technology or materials but in the builders' ideology and faith and the greatness of the party which rallies such ideology and faith into seeking one goal.

Our party center has bestowed wisdom, dauntlessness, and burning creative zeal upon our people and has encouraged them as new heroes! Thanks to the warm care of our party, our working people were able to build the large-scale ore dressing site No 3 in Dumdok mine in a short period of only 1 year, thereby giving joy to the great leader, and to produce a modern and large-scale oxygen separator and 10,000 ton press, thereby demonstrating the might of chuche Korea once again.

In addition to the economic field, overall party and state affairs have been smoothly carried out and large-scale political festivals to demonstrate the might of our country have amazed the people of the world. This is precisely thanks to the glorious party center, which is standing at the head of the people as the organizer and guider.

Indeed, the dignified appearance of our party is shining to the world and the ever-victorious and invincible might of our party is demonstrating to the world. This is precisely thanks to the wise leadership of the great party center, which is leading our people on the single path of chuche.

The ever-victorious and invincible might of our party also lies in the firm unity and cohesion between the party and the masses of people, something history has never witnessed before. The unity and cohesion between our party and our people are the kindred relations forged in one blood vessel and are the most firm and pure relations forged in trust, requital, faith, and sense of duty.

Our party center is bestowing the noblest political life upon our people and is warmly caring for and treating all our revolutionary fighters as blood kindred and revolutionary comrades through the hands of trust and love extended by the fatherly leader, who warmly cared after our young communists in the past.

The benevolent rays of our party are the revolutionary source which warmly shines into the shaded hearts of those who momentarily committed wrongdoings against their will in the course of the revolution in the past so that they can eliminate their trials and lead a hopeful and promising life.

The politics of our party seek to firmly rally the masses of people around the party through the hands of trust and love. This is why our people are firmly determined to resolutely struggle, following the party forever, while cherishing in their hearts the party's trust and love and deeming it their immutable duty and faith to repay the party's trust and love.

A poet wrote a poem reflecting such unanimous feelings of our people as follows: Oh, the great leader and the WPK which will shine forever with its rays of guidance! Our faith to follow and uphold you and to share the same destiny with you! This is our hearted (?result) that we have found together with the fatherland, history, and life.

Because of you being with us, the world shining with victory and glory is with us.

The firm will and faith in which the party trusts the people and the people follow the party as the sun's rays! This is the most beautiful song of songs and the noblest picture of pictures.

The traits which one does not change his firm faith of trusting and following the party only, even the slightest degree, in the face of the bayonets of the enemies and is invariably loyal to the party, the leader, the fatherland, and the revolution without seeking honor or compensations! This is precisely our people's traits of loyalty.

Due to this, the unity and cohesion of our party and people and the unity and cohesion of our revolutionary ranks have been more firmly deepened. Due to this, our party is demonstrating its ever-victorious and invincible might to the world and is leading Korea with certainty to a bright and promising future. Due to this, the breathing of 10 million thinking and acting according to the party's will and breathing can pool as one, the outcry of the hearts vowing to respond to the call of the party, going through fire and water, fervently bursting forth, and a tower of exploits is rising to the sky on this land day by day and hour by hour.

Look at the great construction sites where the spirit of adding the speed battle to chillima is moving lively! The construction sites of reclaimed tideland, the Suncheon vinalon complex, the Kumgangsan power plant, the Sariwon potassium fertilizer plant, and salt farms which are now under construction in accordance with the great leader's grand economic construction program! All miracles and innovations which are being effected in the construction of these monumental structures and edifices give us the firm faith that we can win another great victory as we did in the construction of the West Sea lockgate.

By creating a brilliant exploit in this heavy but honorable struggle, we will surely demonstrate to the world once again the ever victorious and invincible might of our party, the might of the [words indistinct].

There will be only victory before our people who are advancing forward upholding and following our glorious party with loyalty. We will share our destinies with our party forever and will vigorously advance along the single road of completing the chuche cause under the leadership of the party.

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CSO: 4110/014

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WORKERS PARTY GUIDED BY CHUCHE IDEA

SK112257 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1506 GMT 11 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 11 (KCNA)--The workers' Party of Korea is an ever-victorious, iron-like party guided by the immortal chuche idea.

The chuche idea which was founded by the great leader President Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle is a revolutionary idea of the working class which represents the independent aspirations and requirements of the popular masses and the most correct guiding idea of our revolution and construction.

The idea is a man-centred revolutionary outlook on the world and a revolutionary doctrine for the chajusong of the popular masses.

The WPK, guided by the chuche idea, builds itself and carries on activities on the basis of the chuche idea.

Our party takes the chuche idea as the starting point of the party building and activities.

As for our party, its founding and strengthening and development and the whole course of its activities start precisely with the chuche idea and are run through with it.

Proceeding from the chuche idea, our party, in its building and activities, focuses on man, subordinates everything to enhancing the position and role of the popular masses and firmly maintains the independent and creative stands.

It is the essential demand of the building of a revolutionary party and its activities to subordinate everything to raising the position and role of the popular masses.

Hence, our party defined the work with man in particular as the main factor in the party work and directs primary efforts to bringing up the popular masses to be powerful beings, independent and creative.

It regards the chuche idea as the basis for its organisational and ideological consolidation.

The organisational and ideological consolidation of the party is the basic problem arising in realising the cause of the party building.

It, based on the chuche idea, has firmly ensured the unity and cohesion of the party by solidly building itself organisationally and imbuing the whole party with one idea. This is the consistent line maintained by our party in its building.

Our party, on the basis of the chuche idea ensured the organisational and ideological consolidation of the party to be an invincible revolutionary one.

The chuche idea is the guideline of our party in directing the revolution and construction.

Guided by the chuche idea, our party works out lines, strategy and tactics for the revolution and construction.

Believing in the strength of the popular masses and enlisting their creativity our party advances the revolution and construction victoriously by implementing the party's line and policies.

Our party is a powerful one successfully complying with the demands of the times as it takes the chuche idea as a starting point of the party building and activity, as the foundation of its organisational and ideological consolidation and as a guiding compass in the revolution and construction.

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CSO: 4100/027

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

WPK GREETES UNIVERSITY ON FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

SK080444 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 30 Sep 86

[Congratulatory message from the DPRK WPK Central Committee to faculty members and students of Kim Il-song University on the 40th anniversary of the university's founding dated 30 September]

[Text] To the faculty members and students of Kim Il-song University: On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of founding of Kim Il-song University, the supreme sanctuary of education in our country, the WPK Central Committee warmly congratulates the faculty members and students of this university on attaining brilliant success in fostering the people's cadre members by upholding the party's chuche-type education policy.

The work of fostering the people's cadre members is very important work related to the future path of the revolution to the future destiny of the people.

Having had profound insight into the work of fostering the people's cadre members in building a new life, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded the university under difficult and complicated circumstances after liberation. The founding of Kim Il-song University was a historic event opening a new epoch in fostering the people's cadre members in our country and in developing science and culture.

With the founding of the university as the momentum, our party and people came to independently foster the people's cadre members required by the revolution and construction by possessing the people's university for the first time in history and to develop the country's higher education work as a whole with the university as the parent body.

Over the past 40 years since its founding, Kim Il-song University has traversed along the road of victory and glory under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. Always upholding the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, the university has thoroughly protected and safeguarded the party and the leader without the slightest wavering during the difficult period of trials. The university has attained immortal achievements for the party and the people by successfully performing the assigned revolutionary duty at every stage of developing the revolution.

During the period of peaceful construction after liberation, the university assumed the role of forerunners as the first university of the people in resolving the question of fostering the people's cadre members. Thus, it greatly contributed to developing the country's higher education.

During the grim fatherland liberation war, the faculty members and students of the university contributed to winning victory in the war by displaying mass heroism by courageously dashing to the frontline. They took the lead in implementing the party's policy for wartime education.

During the post [words indistinct], the university attained new, great success in fostering the people's cadre members by improving and strengthening education and indoctrination work to meet the requirement of the development of the revolution. In particular, upholding the program set forth by the party to imbue society with the chuche idea, the faculty members and students of the university brought about an epochal change in the work of fostering communist-type revolutionaries by energetically struggling to implement the thesis on socialist education and the party's policy for education revolution.

The university greatly contributed to resolving questions concerning the people's cadre members, which posed one of the most difficult questions in our country after liberation, by fostering a large number of the nucleus for the people's cadre members, who were wholesome politically and ideologically and who were prepared scientifically and theoretically.

Those functionaries fostered by the university have played a core role at party, government, economic, educational, scientific and cultural agencies and have positively contributed to achieving the chuche revolutionary cause.

The university has valuably contributed to the work of remodeling man into communist-type man and to the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by producing valuable study results and by profoundly explaining and proving the just and unique nature of the chuche idea, our party's revolutionary idea, and the greatness and immortal achievements of the party and the leader.

The university has played a great role in developing science and technology in the country and in strengthening its economic might by resolving many scientific questions in developing the country's basic science, in developing a new scientific field and electronic materials and automation means, and in comprehensively examining and exploiting resources and energy.

Through the protracted struggle to perform the honorable duty assigned by the party, Kim Il-song University has been strengthened and developed into a powerful base for fostering the people's cadre members and into an excellent base for scientific study, which possess excellent educational and scientific forces endlessly faithful to the party and the leader, which are highly gifted, and which are furnished with modern means.

Today the university is filled with the chuche idea, our party's monolithic idea, and all the faculty members and students, firmly uniting around the party, are vigorously advancing only along the single road indicated by the party.

The WPK Central Committee highly appreciates the brilliant success and achievements attained by the faculty members and students of the university by devotedly struggling under the leadership of the party and the leader.

Today Kim Il-song University is assigned the important task of developing educational and scientific work to a new, high stage to meet the requirement of the situation in which the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea has developed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The basic mission of the university is to foster able people's cadre members who can devotedly struggle for our party's revolutionary cause. The university should positively contribute to advancing our revolution and construction and to developing the country's science and culture by qualitatively fostering a greater number of specialists in the political, economic, and cultural sectors, who are firmly armed with a chuche world outlook and who are highly prepared scientifically and technologically and, by improving and strengthening educational and indoctrination work.

Faithfulness to the party and the leader is the first lifeline and honorable tradition of the [?university]. By continuously developing indoctrination on the chuche idea, on faithfulness, on the revolutionary tradition, on the revolution, and on communism by grasping the work of establishing the party's monolithic ideological system, the university should help its faculty members and students prepare themselves as our party's true revolutionary warriors who correctly possess a chuche-type world outlook and who are endlessly faithful to the party and the leader and as true chuche-type communist revolutionaries who inherit and complete the chuche revolutionary cause generation after generation.

The important task assigned the university today is to decisively raise the quality of education to meet the requirement of developing the situation in which the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are being vigorously carried out by thoroughly implementing the party's policy for educational revolution.

The social science educational sector should greatly increase the level of specialized education on the chuche-type theory of social science, should extensively and profoundly teach knowledge required for the scientific management of various social sectors, including the management of the economy, and should naturally pay attention to the education on the history of the East and West, including the history of our people, and on the history of mankind and culture.

The natural science education sector should strengthen basic science, such as mathematics, physics, chemistry, and biology; should help students closely master the results of modern science and technology; and should concentrate on helping the students acquire knowledge required to resolve scientific and technological questions in carrying out the revolution.

The university is the sanctuary of education and the country's important base for scientific study. While preferentially concentrating on extensively and profoundly studying the great chuche idea and the party's policy--the materialization of this idea--the social science sector should closely pay attention to

developing all sectors of social science based on chuche-type methodology, to exploiting scientific fields required to develop all sectors of social science, and to scientifically managing society.

The natural science sector should correctly combine basic science, the study of a new scientific field, and research on the work of making the people's economy chuche oriented, modern, and scientific. It should vigorously forge ahead with this work. In particular, it should concentrate on exploiting various materials, including electronic materials; on developing cellular and genetic engineering; and on studying the scientific and technological questions of exploiting and utilizing the country's resources.

Those who are directly in charge of education are teachers, and the basic key increasing the quality of education is to prospectively organize educational and scientific forces and to increase their ability.

The university should foster a great number of associate doctors [chunbaksa] and doctors in their twenties and thirties by fostering the reserve forces of education and science on a full-fledged scale, by strengthening the work of the academy of doctors [paksawon], and by selecting and systematically teaching excellent students.

The students' basic revolutionary task is to diligently engage in study. By energetically engaging in study, upholding the party's policy of giving first priority to study, the students of the university should firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea and should thoroughly prepare themselves as able people's cadre members who possess high-level science and technology.

Improving and strengthening educational administrative work is an important guarantee for developing education work at the university. The university should implement its educational program without fail, should strictly observe education regulations, and should follow pedagogic courses required for educational work.

The university should much more satisfactorily provide educational circumstances, should furnish itself with educational conditions and facilities in a much more modern way, and should publish a greater number of textbooks and reference books.

The faculty members and students of the university should assume a vigilant posture for mobilization to meet the requirement of the current situation and should always work and live in a revolutionary manner.

The WPK Central Committee firmly believes that just as they did in the past, the faculty members and students of Kim Il-song University will successfully return the party's high trust in and expectation of them by continuously bringing about innovations in educational and scientific work under the leadership of the party.

[Signed] The WPK Central Committee

[Dated] 30 September 1986

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CSO: 4110/014

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FACTORY COLLEGES HOLD MEETINGS TO MARK FOUNDING

SK091010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--Many factory colleges of university level held meetings to mark the 10th anniversary of their founding.

Congratulatory messages from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea to the teachers and students of the colleges were read out at the meetings of the Sosong, Yongyang and Rahung Colleges of Technology and other factory colleges.

On the occasion of the anniversary the messages extended warm felicitations to the entire teachers and students of the colleges who have made remarkable successes in the education and training of technicians by giving full scope to the advantages of the study-while-working educational system, true to the party's chuche-oriented policy of education.

They pointed out: The colleges have closely combined education and training with productive practice to suit their characteristics and intensified creative cooperation between teachers and students to improve the quality of education on the one hand and to successfully solve urgent scientific and technological problems arising in production and technical development on the other. Thus they have greatly contributed to the acceleration of socialist construction.

Reports were made at the meetings.

The reporters said the great leader President Kim Il-song, basing himself on the precious experience and brilliant tradition in the upbringing of revolutionary personnel he had attained in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, founded a factory college, a study-while-working system introduced for the first time in the history of Korea, in the period of the hard-fought fatherland liberation war when the destiny of the country and the nation was at stake, and has strengthened and developed it in keeping with the demands of the developing reality.

They stressed that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il put forward the orientation and ways of further strengthening and developing the work of factory colleges

in compliance with the requirements of our revolutionary development and has wisely led the struggle for their materialization.

The colleges should further improve the education and training of technicians and thereby rear students as genuine communist revolutionaries firmly armed with the chuche idea and boundlessly loyal to the party and the revolution, as able technicians well prepared politically and ideologically, scientifically and technically, they said.

Letters of pledge were adopted at the meetings.

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CSO: 4100/027

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PYONGYANG SPA ELECTIONS--The Pyongyang Central District Election Committee is actively publicizing the upcoming elections of SPA deputies as the elections draw near. According to today's edition of MINJU CHOSON, the Election Committee is continuously holding lectures and discussion sessions by sending functionaries to the organs, enterprises, and wards in the district. By so doing, the entire district is being made to struggle to hold the elections of SPA deputies, which will strengthen our revolutionary power as firm as a rock, with high political zeal and the shining success of labor. To this end, the Election Committee is organizing discussion sessions with those who directly suffered in treatment and humiliation in the past when the country had no sovereignty, and is conducting art publicity in various ways. By so doing, it is making all working people fully realize the superiority of our country's socialist system and the significance of the upcoming SPA elections. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 2 Oct 86 SK] /12232

CSO: 4110/014

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

CEREMONY ON COMPLETION OF TONGAN BARRAGE REPORTED

SK092227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--The Tongam barrage has been built on the River Taedong of Korea and a ceremony for its completion was held on October 8.

This barrage is the fifth one after the construction of the large-scale West Sea barrage at the estuary of the river Pyongyang on the upper stream of the river.

The Tongam barrage is a combined and modern one equipped with locked channel for passing two large cargo-ships at one time, a bridge with broad motor road and footway, power station and fish route, etc.

The freight passing capacity of the locked channel is equal to that of one railway line.

The building of the Tongam barrage has made it possible to further develop the ship transport by linking into one large canal the Sunchon District producing large quantities of cement, coal and chemical [words indistinct] with a granary in the lower reaches of the River Taedong.

The barrage is a monumental edifice of the workers' [words indistinct] which has been built on our own designing and with our own equipment and materials under the loving care and energetic guidance of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to provide our people with better living conditions.

Comrade Kim Chong-il indicated the scale of the barrage and the direction of its construction, examined the designing in person and solved all problems, big and small, arising in the construction project.

Upholding his noble intentions, soldier-builders of the Korean People's Army created a new construction tempo to successfully build the barrage in a brief period of time.

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CSO: 4100/027

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

SUNCHON VINALON COMPLEX CONSTRUCTION RAPID

SK091026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--The construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex is progressing at fast speed.

The main force of the construction is People's Army soldiers who have proceeded into peaceful construction in accordance with the step of the supreme command of the Korean People's Army.

The soldier-builders set themselves the goal of putting into operation a vinalon production system with a capacity of tens of thousands of tons, a carbide production system and a methanol production process in the first stage project.

The foundation work for the buildings of overall production objects including the vinalona and carbide production systems have already been completed. Now the erection of hundreds of concrete pillars and the assembling of wall blocks, floor blocks and beams are going ahead in full scale.

In the reeling system, the construction of two structures including the raw liquid supplying room scores of metres high has been completed in a short time.

In the carbide production system pillars for five lime kilns have been set up and the body of one of them has been assembled.

And the erection of pillars for two oxygen plants and the assembling of their floor blocks and beams have been completed and the assembling of war blocks is progressing in the final stage.

Meanwhile, the builders of the thermal power plant are accelerating the assembling of the equipment of boiler No 2 in the final stage.

The construction of the outdoor substation, chemical purification ground, the railway lines of the complex and underground facilities and public service establishments are being stepped up energetically.

When the Sunchon vinalon complex is commissioned, 100,000 tons of vinalon for weaving high-quality cloth will be produced out of limestone and anthracite abundant in this region and tens of thousands of tons of methanol and a great quantity of fertilizer and chemical materials and auxiliary chemicals of over 30 kinds will be produced annually.

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CSO: 4100/027

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY URGES MORE EFFICIENT HEAT CONTROL

SK100121 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2118 GMT 6 Oct 86

[NODONG SINMUN 7 October editorial: "Let Us Bring About a New Turn in the Work of Heat Control"]

[Text] Vigorously carrying out the work of heat control, to thereby bring about a new turn in this work, is one of the important questions in accelerating socialist construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: It can be said that heat, as well as electric power, is a basic power source for modern industry and that production begins with heat control.

Guaranteeing the demand for heat in the people's economy by carrying out the work of heat control well is a key factor that determines success in socialist construction. Heat control is the most important work in production and one of the works in economic management that helps to efficiently utilize and conserve fuel and heat. Gains in production greatly depend upon how the work of heat control is carried out. Our party has consistently paid great attention to heat control because of its significance, has helped exchange experiences attained in following the instruction of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on carrying out well the work of heat control, and has helped take measures to make improvements. Because of our party's energetic leadership, great achievements have been brought about in accelerating mechanization and automation of the production and utilization of heat and the self-supply of heat has been further improved.

The heavy task of brightening the meaningful coming year with a high upsurge in production by victoriously pushing through this [word indistinct] battle, while actively struggling to realize the 10-major prospective plans of socialist economic construction, was laid before us. This can only be successfully realized by smoothly guaranteeing the increasing demand for heat, one of the basic power sources of modern industry. Moreover, what is urgently needed in socialist construction sites as it becomes colder with winter just around the corner are fuel and heat. Because of this realistic demand, the party considers heat control as one of the most important works in economic management and pays great attention to this.

All sectors in the people's economy, upholding the party's demands and intentions, must improve the work of heat control in a revolutionary manner. The functionaries must first have a correct view of heat control. As was instructed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, it can be said that production begins with heat control. All plants and enterprises use heat and there is no production without heat control. All functionaries must pay great attention to heat control. According to the work method of the great leader, guidance functionaries of party and state economic organizations at all levels and administrative functionaries in plants and enterprises must go among the workers in charge of heat control, must personally burn fuel, and must think what its combustion efficiency is and how to make innovations to smoothly guarantee, with existing fuel and facilities producing heat, the heat necessary as production increases. All the more important is how the responsible functionaries of enterprises deal with this work. The Nampo Smeltery Complex Enterprise could increase the production of goods and save a large amount of coal by installing boilers using waste heat, because its responsible functionaries themselves, correctly recognizing the importance of heat control, took measures, in a revolutionary manner, to make improvements. Managers, chief technicians, and all other responsible functionaries of plants and enterprises must struggle to carry out well the technological management of facilities which produce heat and to utilize existing fuel and heat to the utmost. In addition to this, relevant sectors, correctly recognizing the importance of heat control, must guarantee the timely production of heat insulating material, (?heat-proof material) and heat-related facilities and parts for them.

A mass movement for technological innovation must be conducted to very substantially save fuel and heat and to efficiently utilize them. Today is the era of science and technology. The greatest and permanent potential for saving fuel and heat lies in adhering to the party's line of technological innovation and vigorously making technological innovations.

All sectors in the people's economy must conduct a mass movement for technological innovations to increase the production of heat and to decrease norms of fuel and heat consumption by strengthening cooperation among the workers, scientists, and technicians. As planned by the party, all sectors and units must correctly map out plans on a yearly basis to save fuel and energy; must sum up the status of their materialization every month, while summing up production; and must make progress in the work of retrieving and utilizing waste heat and [word indistinct], the work of converting production procedures that consume much energy to those that consume less energy, and the work of increasing the ratio of production by using fuel produced in our country and fuel available in each local district.

Resources that provide heat must be utilized to the utmost. Natural energy sources, including the sun, the wind, gas from marshes, low calorie coal, low calorie anthracite, and water are abundant and their potentials are also abundant. Experiences from the Chongjusan District, which is resolving well the problem of fuel for automobiles and households by installing facilities to produce gas from marshes; from the Hoeyang County, which is widely utilizing low calorie anthracite in production; and from the Chongson County, which is efficiently utilizing cornstalks in heating show that if they, having the attitude of

the master in the country's economic life and based on the principle of self-reliance, widely utilize natural energy resources, functionaries can resolve the problem of heat without the country's supply of coal. Functionaries in all sectors of the people's economy and in all party administrative and economic organizations in provinces, cities, and counties must vigorously struggle, on a popular basis, to mobilize and utilize their own sources which produce heat.

The responsibility of workers in charge of heat control and their role must be further heightened. The result of heat control depends upon them. The faith in and expectations of them of the party and the leader are very big. All workers in charge of heat control, sincerely upholding the lofty intention of the party, must devote their enthusiasms and wisdom to heat control. With the attitude of the master in the country's economic life, they must prudently carry out the management of fuel, heat-consuming facilities, and pipes; increase combustion efficiency; not waste heat; and save coal to the utmost. In this way, they must operate heat-consuming facilities to full capacity with a small amount of fuel.

Bringing about new innovations in heat control is an important problem that our party intends to resolve. Party organizations of all levels must make the functionaries and workers thoroughly understand the party's intentions, thereby making more people consciously and positively participate in the work of heat control. With the attention of the entire party and all people, they must also bring about great turns in the work of heat control.

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CSO: 4110/014

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINESE, OTHER FOREIGN MEDIA REPORT ON KIM IL-SONG SPEECHES

SK080459 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--The speech of the great leader President Kim Il-song at the banquet given in honour of the participants in the Pyongyang international symposium on literature and the session of the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers Association was reported by the Chinese newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY and Radio Beijing.

The Polish News Agency PAP and the Vietnamese paper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reported his speech at the banquet welcoming the Polish party and state delegation.

His speech at the banquet given in honour of the participants in the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearization and peace on the Korean peninsula was reported by the Nicaraguan paper EL NUEVO DIARIO and Radio La Voz de Nicaragua, the Pakistani papers LEADER, WAFAQ, FOOGAR, MUSLIM and AMAN and the Pakistani News Agency PPI, the Egyptian paper ARAB YOUTH, the Mali radio and television and the CENTRAL AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY.

His speech at the banquet arranged in honour of the Nicaraguan Party and Government delegation was reported by the Nicaraguan paper EL NUEVO DIARIO, Sandinist Television of Nicaragua and Nicaraguan radios Radio Sandino and La Voz de Nicaragua, the CENTRAL AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY and the MALAGASY NEWS AGENCY ANTA.

The Malagasy Radio and the CENTRAL AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY, radio and television reported his speech at the banquet given in honour of Seyni Kountche, president of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of Niger.

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CSO: 4100/027

6 November 1986

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN RECONFIRMS DPRK-CHINA RELATIONSHIP

SK090502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 9 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--Papers here today dedicate editorials to the successful conclusion of the official goodwill visit to Korea by Comrade Li Xiannian, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Noting that Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Li Xiannian in their meeting and talks this time have further deepened the intimacy between the leaders of the two countries and reaffirmed the common desire of the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries to dynamically struggle to develop and strengthen the traditional Korea-China friendship, accelerate socialist construction and safeguard peace in Asia and the rest of the world, a NODONG SINMUN editorial says:

Indeed, the visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian was a demonstration of the Korea-China friendship which is developing in strength and marked another important occasion in further developing the relations of unity, friendship and cooperation between the parties, countries and peoples of Korea and China.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the big success of visit to our country by Comrade Li Xiannian and warmly hail it.

As clearly demonstrated during Comrade Li Xiannian's visit to our country, the Korea-China friendship is an indestructible one.

The Korea-China friendship is a solid friendship with a long historical tradition and a friendship sealed in blood.

By frequently visiting each other, the party and state leaders of Korea and China have forged intimacy based on genuine comradeship, deep trust and revolutionary sense of obligation, and established an excellent tradition in

discussing matters of common concern and taking necessary common action as required by the situation. In recent years, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung and Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping deepened intimacy through their repeated meetings in Pyongyang and Beijing and brought the Korea-China friendship into full bloom.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il paid a visit to China in June 1983 to open a bright prospect for the development and strengthening of the Korea-China friendship generation after generation.

Under the deep care of the party and state leaders of Korea and China, the relations between the two countries are developing onto a new height, recording a brilliant chapter in the history of the glorious Korea-China friendship, and a granite foundation has been laid to bring it into bloom forever through generations.

The Korean people will make all efforts as ever to strengthen the Korea-China friendship.

Everlasting will be the Korea-China friendship.

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CSO: 4100/027

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

USSR AMBASSADOR AT SOVIET ART SHOW OPENING

SK100941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0838 GMT 10 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)--A Soviet art show opened here Thursday.

On display were works of Dashi-nima Dugarov, people's artist of the RSFSR, who is chairman of the Union of Artists of the Buryat Autonomous Republic of the USSR.

The creative activities of Dugarov are closely related to nature of Lake Baikal.

His works give a good representation of the landscape of his home, which changes with seasons and time. Diverse styles and technique are applied in his works.

His works had been well received in the German Democratic Republic, Mongolia, France, India and other countries for their succinct and powerful strokes and truthful description.

Typical works are "Arushan Valley", "Winter Around Baikal", "Horses in the Grassland" and "Lake Baikal in a Fog".

The art show which opened at a time when the bonds of friendship between the Korean and Soviet peoples are getting deeper and their cultural interchange is becoming more brisk, leaves deep impressions upon the visitors.

Its opening ceremony was attended by Ambassador Nikolay Shubnikov and officials of the Soviet Embassy here and the members of the Soviet Artists Union delegation headed by Dashi-nima Dugarov, chairman of the Union of Artists of the Buryat Autonomous Republic of the USSR.

Present there were Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of the Unions of Literature and Arts of Korea, and other personages concerned and working people in the city.

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CSO: 4100/027

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

O KUK-YOL FETES YUGOSLAV PEOPLE'S ARMY DELEGATION

SK070606 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0516 GMT 7 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--The Ministry of People's Armed Forces gave a banquet yesterday evening for the visiting delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army headed by Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defence.

O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, spoke first at the banquet. He said:

The great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people Comrade Yosip Broz Tito had forged particular friendship and deep intimacy, covering a long distance between Asia and Europe, further consolidated the bonds of friendship between Korea and Yugoslavia and brought it to a new, higher stage.

The speaker appreciated the efforts the Yugoslav people and army have made to defend world peace and security and establish equitable international relations, holding fast to chajusong (independence) and pursuing the non-aligned policy.

He expressed positive support to the Yugoslav people in the struggle to eliminate the tensions in Europe and the rest of the world, preserve peace there, establish a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and turn the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation.

The Korean people and officers and men of the people's army who value the friendship with the fraternal Yugoslav people and army, will in the future, too, as in the past, wage hand in hand with them the common struggle to build socialism, develop the Non-aligned Movement in scope and defend world peace, the speaker stressed.

Head of the Yugoslav delegation Branko Mamula spoke next.

He said: The Yugoslav people are sincerely rejoiced over the achievements made by the industrious Korean people in the socialist construction of the

country under the guidance of the respected leader President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il and the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia fully supports proposals advanced by Comrade President Kim Il-song and the Government of the friendly Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of Korea and for a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and the struggle of your people for their realisation.

I am particularly pleased to say that cooperation between the Yugoslav People's Army and the Korean People's Army has entered a new stage and brought a fine fruition.

I take this occasion to underline the fact that the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between us are of common concern and the militancy of our two armies is developing on to a new, higher stage, Branko Mamul declared.

On the same day, O Kuk-yol met the delegation and conversed with it in a friendly atmosphere.

The delegation arrived in Pyongyang on October 6.

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CSO: 4100/027

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

HWANG CHANG-YOP HOSTS PARTY FOR ROMANIAN CP DELEGATION

SK080519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 8 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 8 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture Tuesday evening in honor of the visiting delegation of the Romanian Communist Party.

Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, spoke at the banquet.

He said the WPK and the RCP are class brothers which have long since established bonds of friendship and closely supported and cooperated with each other in the struggle for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communise.

We note with satisfaction that the traditional Korea-Romania relations of friendship have been expanding and developing on an overall scale on a higher stage since the significant meetings between the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest in June 1984 and in Pyongyang in October, 1985, he stated.

Pointing out that the fraternal Romanian people under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu have registered many successes in different domains in their energetic efforts to build a multilaterally developed socialist society in response to the decisions of the 13th party congress, he said:

We sincerely rejoice over this and warmly hail your achievements.

The next speaker was Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary, of the RCP Central Committee.

He said the delegation's visit this time would contribute to the satisfactory development of militant solidarity, friendship and unity between the two parties and peoples.

He said the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Community Party and president, and Comrade

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the close relations of intimacy between the great leaders are playing a decisive role in further strengthening and developing the friendship between the parties and peoples of the two countries.

We sincerely rejoice at the great successes made by your people under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea, he said, and declared:

We are convinced that you will achieve new brilliant successes in the future in implementing the decisions of the 6th WPK Congress and in accomplishing the cause of socialist construction.

The Romanian people, he said, fully support the initiatives and proposals advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song and the party and state of the DPRK with a view to reunifying Korea independently on a democratic principle and in a peaceful way.

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CSO: 4100/027

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

VARIOUS GROUPS ARRIVE IN, LEAVE DPRK

SK150502 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA)--A delegation of the International Department of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of the department of the WPK Central Committee, left Pyongyang on October 14 for a visit to China.

A delegation of the Soviet-Korean friendship Moscow sovkhos named after Lenin arrived in Pyongyang on October 13.

A delegation of the Nagano prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Yoshinao Kushihara, Socialist member of the House of Representatives and advisor to the Nagano prefectural headquarters of the party, a delegation of the Japan committee for supporting the reunification of Korea headed by Motofumi Makieta, representative member of the Japan committee for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and ex-chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Jpan, and a delegation of liberal members of the Fukushima Prefectural Assembly of Japan arrived in Pyongyang on October 14.

The Cuban military delegation, the delegation of the Dresden County Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Chinese sports delegation, the technical delegation of the State Committee of the USSR for Cinematography, the Swiss delegation for the study of the chuche idea and the delegation of the Miyazaki prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party left for home on the same day after visiting Korea.

The groups of the General Association of Korean residents in Japan (Chongnyon) left Wonsan Monday by the ship "Samjiyon" after visiting the socialist homeland.

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CSO: 4100/027

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DELEGATIONS FROM GDR, USSR ARRIVE--Pyongyang October 7 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Dresden County Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) headed by Lothar Stammnitz, member of the SED Central Committee and second secretary of the Dresden County Party Committee, and a technical delegation of the State Committee of the USSR for Cinematography arrived here yesterday. The study tour delegation of Ethiopia left Pyongyang on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 7 Oct 86 SK] /6662

GROUPS DEPARTS ON OVERSEAS TRIP--Pyongyang October 9 (KCNA)--A delegation of the Korean National Peace Committee headed by Yi Mong-ho, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With World People, for a visit to Denmark; a higher education delegation headed by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the education commission, for a visit to Czechoslovakia and Poland; and a trade bank delegation headed by its president Kim Ung-chol for a visit to Bulgaria, left Pyongyang Wednesday. On the same day the North Hamgyong provincial friendship delegation returned home after visiting Heilongjiang Province of China. The Bulgarian public delegation, the delegation of the GDR Academy of Sciences, the education delegation of China, the delegation of scientific and technological cooperation of Mongolia left for home yesterday after visiting Korea. The president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea and his party and the secretary general of the International Federation of Philosophical Societies left Pyongyang on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0417 GMT 9 Oct 86 SK] /6662

DPRK-GDR SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT--Pyongyang Oct 8 (KCNA)--A Plan for 1986-1990 scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed here Tuesday. It was signed by Chong Ki-chol, president of the DPRK Academy of Sciences, and Werner Scheler, president of the GDR Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 8 Oct 86 SK] /6662

DPRK-MONGOLIA SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL PROTOCOL--Pyongyang Oct 8 (KCNA)--A protocol of the 15th meeting of the scientific and technical cooperation committee between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on October 7. The protocol was signed by Wo Song-kyun, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology, and D. Tsendendamba, vice-chairman of the Mongolian State Scientific and Technical Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008 GMT 8 Oct 86 SK] /6662

YEMEN SUPPORTS PYONGYANG FESTIVAL--Pyongyang Oct 8 (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Fattah Youth Union issued a statement in support of the offer of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea to host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang in the summer of 1989. We, it said, express our full readiness to practically participate in the preparations for meeting this fine function of the world youth and students. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 8 Oct 86 SK] /6662

BULGARIAN HEALTH MINISTER VISITS--Pyongyang Oct 8 (ICNA)--Kang Song-san, premier of the Administration Council, Tuesday met and had a friendly talk with the Bulgarian health delegation headed by Radoy Popivanov, minister of national health of the Bulgarian People's Republic. Present on the occasion were Yi Chong-yul, minister of public health, and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to DPRK. Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin on the same day met and conversed in a friendly atmosphere with the Mongolian scientific and technological cooperation delegation led by D. Tsedendamba, vice-chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Committee of the Mongolian People's Republic, at the Mansudae Assembly Hall. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 8 Oct 86 SK] /6662

POLISH ARMY DAY CELEBRATED--Pyongyang Oct 8 (KCNA)--A soldiers meeting was held Tuesday at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Chae-yon belongs to mark the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. Invited to the meeting were Mieczyslaw Dedo, ambassador, and Marian Malek, military attache, of the Polish Embassy here. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. Earlier, a soldiers meeting was held at the KPA unit to which Comrade Yim Un-sop belongs. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0420 GMT 8 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ZAMBIA RECOGNIZES ONLY DPRK--Pyongyang Oct 8 (KCNA)--The Republic of Zambia will as always recognize only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, declared Alex Kaunda Shapi, secretary of state for defence and security of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia, who was the head of the Zambian party and government delegation to the Pyongyang international conference for denuclearisation and peace on the Korean peninsula. At a press interview he fully supported all the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for reunification and denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 8 Oct 86 SK] /6662

NICARAGUAN EMBASSY FRIENDSHIP GATHERING--Pyongyang Oct 9 (KCNA)--A friendship gathering with Nicaraguan Embassy officials in Pyongyang was held Wednesday at the Korea-Nicaragua Friendship Oryu Cooperative Farm. Present there on invitation were Ambassador Adolfo Moncada Zepeda and officials of the Nicaraguan Embassy in Pyongyang. The gathering took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 9 Oct 86 SK] /6662

OUTGOING INDIAN AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang Oct 15 (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam on October 13 met and had a conversation with Indian Ambassador K.C. Lalvunga who paid a farewell call on him. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 15 Oct 86 SK] /6662

GIFT TO SENEGALESE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang Oct 9 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a gift, the documentary film "Visit of His Excellency Abdou Diouf, President of the Republic of Senegal, to Our Country", to Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. Korean Ambassador to Senegal Hwang Chol-su on October 1 conveyed the gift to Bruno Diatta, chief of protocol of the presidential office. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0409 GMT 9 Oct 86 SK] /6662

EGYPTIAN ARMY DAY MARKED--Pyongyang Oct 9 (KCNA)--Mohamed Essam Anwar [name as received], military attache of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a reception at the Ongyu restaurant yesterday evening on the Army Day of Egypt. Presented there on invitation were General Kim Pyong-yul, Major General Kim Tok-hyon and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army and military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang. Ambassador Muhyi al-Din al-'Attar and officials of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang were present. Mohamed Essam Anwar and Kim Pong-yul made speeches at the reception. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0419 GMT 9 Oct 86 SK] /6662

DPRK-BULGARIA HEALTH COOPERATION ACCORD--Pyongyang Oct 9 (KCNA)--A 1986-1987 plan for cooperation in health service and medical science between the Ministry of Public Health of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Ministry of National Health of the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang on October 7. The plan was signed by Yi Chong-yul, Korean minister of public health, and Radoy Popivanov, Bulgarian minister of national health. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 9 Oct 86 SK] /6662

YUGOSLAV ARMY DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (TANJUG)--DPRK President Kim Il-song received Yugoslav People's Army delegation today, headed by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense. The ensuing talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and also were attended on the host's side, by O. Kuk-yol member of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee Politburo, and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Armed Forces. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 9 Oct 86 LD] /6662

DPRK-USSR RELATIONS MARKED--Pyongyang October 10 (KCNA)--Soviet Ambassador to Korea Nikolay Shubnikov arranged a film show and a cocktail party Thursday evening at his embassy on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Present there on invitation were Kim Hyong-yul, vice-minister of foreign affairs; Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; O Kil-pang, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society; and other personages concerned. Speeches were made at the cocktail party following the appreciation of a Soviet film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

POLISH ARMY FOUNDING DAY--Pyongyang Oct 10 (KCNA)--Marian Malek, military attache of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang, hosted a cocktail [party] Thursday evening at his embassy on the occasion of the 43rd anniversary of the founding of the Polish People's Army. Present there on invitation were General Kim Pong-yol, Lieutenant General Kim Ha-kyu, Major Generals Kim

Tok-hyon and Yi Hong-sun, and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army, and military attaches of different embassies in Pyongyang. Ambassador Mieczyslaw Dedo and officials of the Polish Embassy in Pyongyang were on hand. Marian Malek and Kim Pong-yol made speeches at the cocktail party. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0834 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ZIMBABWEAN GIFT TO PRESIDENT--Pyongyang Oct 10 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song was presented with a gift by the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The gift was handed to an official concerned by Enos Mzombi Nkala, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and minister of home affairs, on a visit to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0842 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

RCP GIFT TO KIM CHONG-IL--Pyongyang Oct 10 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by the visiting delegation of the Romanian Communist Party. The gift was handed to Hwang Chang-yop, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, by head of the delegation Petru Enache, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, and secretary, of the RCP Central Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

ZIMBABWEAN GIFT TO KIM CHONG-IL--Pyongyang Oct 10 (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe. The gift was handed to an official concerned by Enos Mzombi Nkala, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwe African National Union and minister of home affairs, on a visit to DPRK. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0847 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

FLOWERS, GREETINGS FROM PLO'S 'ARAFAT--Pyongyang Oct 10 (KCNA)--A basket of flowers and a message of greetings came to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. They were handed to an official concerned Thursday by Mustafa Safarini, PLO representative in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0849 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES FLOWERS FROM 'ARAFAT--Pyongyang Oct 10 (KCNA)--A basket of flowers and a message of greetings came to the great leader President Kim Il-song from Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces, on the occasion of the 41st anniversary

of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea. The basket and the message were handed to an official concerned by PLO representative in Pyongyang Mustafa Safarini on October 9. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 10 Oct 86 SK] /6662

RECEPTION FOR ETHIOPIAN GROUP--Pyongyang Oct 15 (KNCA)--The Administration Council gave a reception at the Mansudae Assembly Hall last evening in honor of the government economic delegation of Socialist Ethiopia. Present there on invitation were the members of the delegation headed by Minister of Finance of Socialist Ethiopia Tesfaye Dinka and Ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the DPRK Fisseha Geda. Also present were Vice-Premier Kim Pok-sin, Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, Minister of Natural Resources Development Kim Se-yong and other officials concerned. Kim Pok-sin and Tesfaye Dinka made speeches at the reception. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442 GMT 15 Oct 86 SK] /6662

SOVIET SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL SHOW--Pyongyang Oct 15 (KCNA)--A Soviet scientific-technical book and photo exhibition opened at the Grand People's Study House in Pyongyang on October 14. Displayed there are more than 700 Soviet scientific-technical books and over 200 pieces of photographs showing successes of the Soviet people in hydraulic and atomic power fields and in the development of Siberia under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The exhibition has been organized under the plan for scientific-technical cooperation and exchange between the State Commission of Science and Technology of Korea and the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union. It will contribute to developing scientific and technical exchange between the two countries. The opening ceremony was participated in by Pak Yong-sik, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Science and Technology of Korea, and members of the Soviet Government scientific and technical cooperation delegation headed by Mikhail Kruglov, vice-chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, Yuriy Tyurin, economic counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged there. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 15 Oct 86 SK] /6662

MALIAN DELEGATION TALKS WITH WPK--Pyongyang Oct 15 (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on October 14 between the delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Malian People's Democratic Union. The two sides exchanged views on further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and a series of matters of common concern. Present at the talks on our side were Hwang Chang-yop and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were Sekou Minandiou Traore and Nagozie Ferdinand Berthe, members, and secretaries, of the Central Executive Bureau of the MPDU, Sikiki Diarra, president of the National Assembly of Mali, and Boubacar Toure, Malian ambassador to the DPRK. The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 15 Oct 86 SK] /6662

UGANDAN NATIONAL DAY CELEBRATED--Pyongyang Oct 8 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent a message of greetings to Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda, on October 6 on the 24th anniversary of her national day. The message wishes the Ugandan people greater successes in their endeavours to achieve national unity, the country's stability and economic reconstruction under the leadership of President Yoweri Museveni and expresses the conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries will further strengthen and develop in future. --Pyongyang, Oct 9 (KCNA)--A meeting was held here Wednesday to mark the 24th anniversary of the national day of the Republic of Uganda. The meeting was attended by Kang Chong-pal, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea and chairman of the Korea-Uganda Friendship Association, Chon Yon-ok, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned and working people in the city. A speech was made and a message of greetings to the Ugandan president was adopted at the meeting. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 9 Oct 86 SK] /6662

YUGOSLAV ARMY DELEGATION BANQUET--The Ministry of the People's Armed Forces arranged a banquet on the evening of 6 October in honor of the delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army, now visiting our country. Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and General Chief of Staff of the KPA; General of the KPA Kim Kwang-chin; Colonel General Cho Myong-nok; Major General Yi Hong-sun and other generals and officers, as well as personages concerned, attended the banquet. [Excerpts] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 6 Oct 86 SK] /12232

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